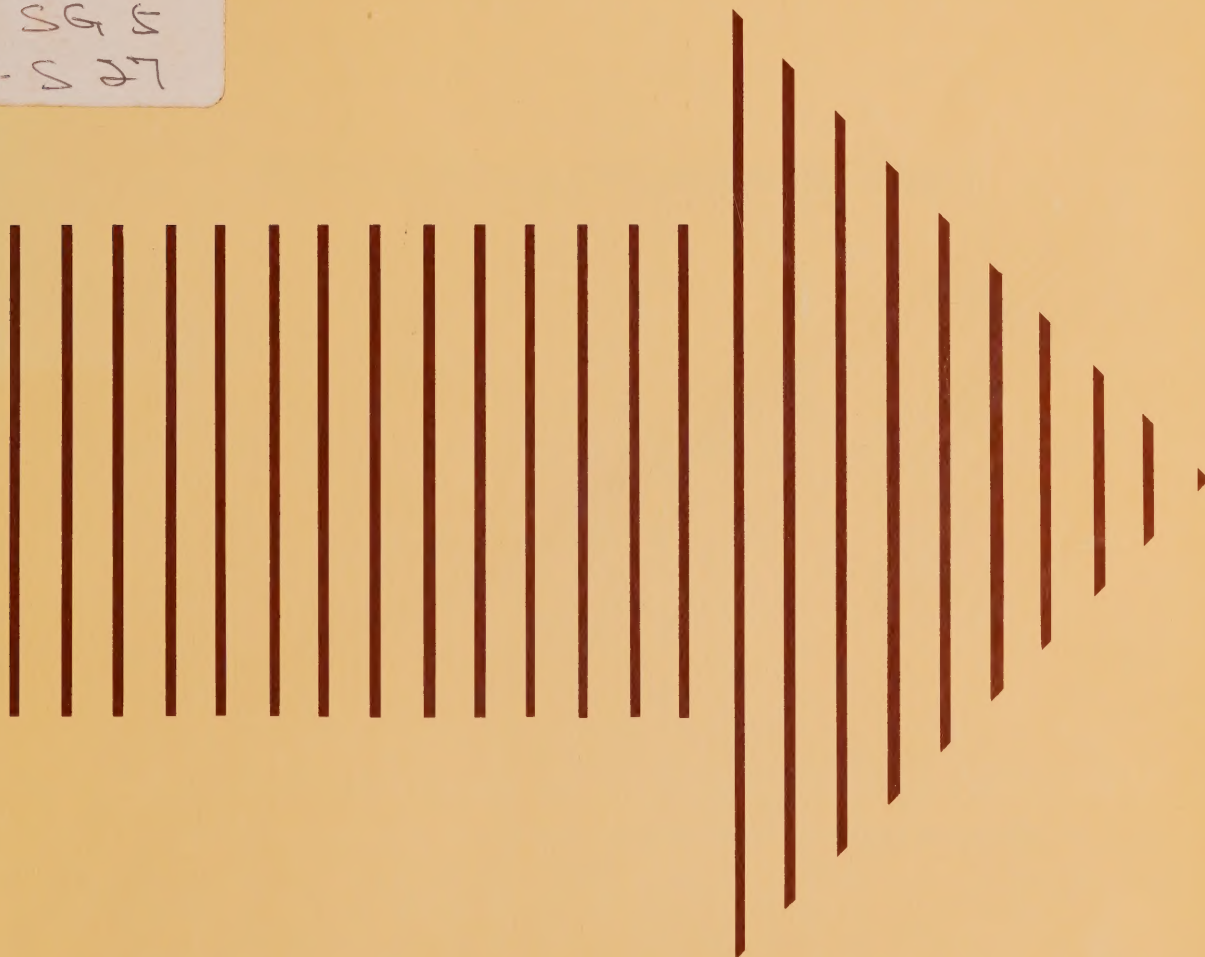


SELECTED TRENDS IN CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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SELECTED TRENDS IN CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Research and Statistics Group,
1984

Published by the Communication Division, under the authority of the Hon. Bob Kaplan, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Solicitor General of Canada.



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FOREWORD

We are pleased to introduce the 1984 edition of Selected Trends. In 1981 our Ministry began to publish this series to provide the criminal justice community and the Canadian public with the most recent statistical data on criminal justice -- statistics which highlight major trends in crime and its impact, in criminal justice programs, and in criminal justice expenditures.

This year we have expanded the publication to include some of the findings from the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, which was carried out by the Ministry Secretariat with the assistance of Statistics Canada. These are the most extensive Canadian data ever available on the victim's experience and perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system.

We also have added a good deal more information about Ministry programs. We have done this in order to illustrate what has been done and what can be done to reduce crime and the fear of crime in Canada.

This document, we trust, will serve to inform the continuing debates about, and our collective efforts towards, the achievement of humane, effective, and equitable criminal justice.



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INTRODUCTION

This publication provides an overview of a number of major trends related to the Canadian criminal justice system -- trends in crime and its impact, trends in persons processed, trends in criminal justice expenditures, and trends in criminal justice programs.

The information presented is intended to highlight some of the more significant and measurable developments in Canadian criminal justice; the trends are truly "selected."

HOW MUCH CRIME IN CANADA?

I. CRIME TRENDS (UCR)

Most experts in criminal justice statistics have treated with caution the last twenty years of UCR (Uniform Crime Reporting) data, which have shown a steadily increasing crime rate. There are unresolved questions about reporting and counting practices for example, which cast doubt on the reliability of this information. Although caution must be exercised when using the UCR data as the sole indicator of crime rates in Canada, these statistics have been the main source of national information on the extent of reported crime.

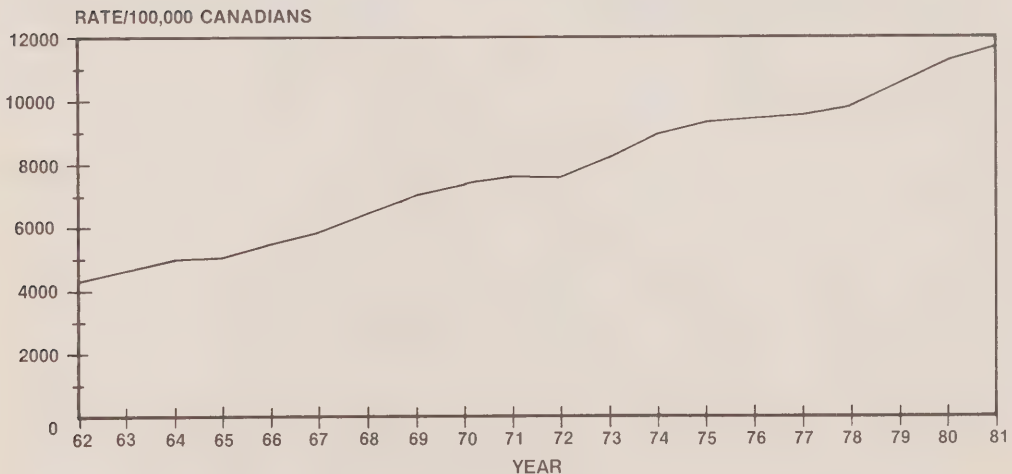
OFFENCE RATES

1962-1981

- Total offence rates almost tripled between 1962 and 1981, from 4287.1 to 11,782.2 offences per 100,000 Canadians.

GRAPH 1

ALL OFFENCES, RATES PER 100,000 CANADIANS, 1962-1981

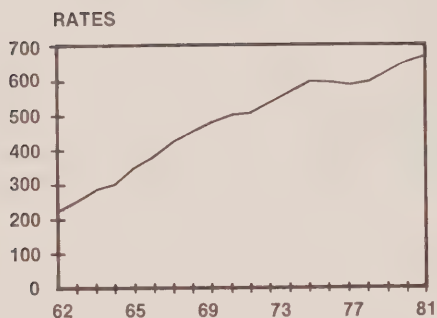


Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual, Catalogue 85-205, 1962-1981.

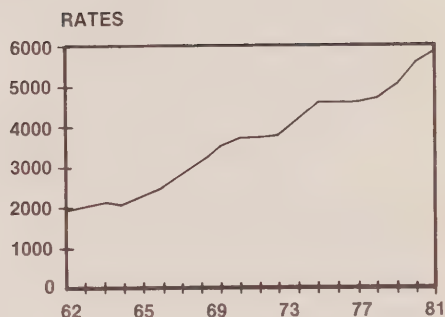
- In the 1962-1981 period, both violent⁽¹⁾ and property crime rates increased steadily. Violent crimes, however, remained a small proportion of the total (less than 7%), while property crimes were much more frequent (around 50% of the total).

GRAPH 2

VIOLENT CRIMES, RATES PER
100,000 CANADIANS, 1962-1981



PROPERTY CRIMES, RATES PER
100,000 CANADIANS, 1962-1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics,
Annual, Catalogue #85-205

- (1) We are using the expression violent crimes because of conventional usage. However, this is something of a misnomer given that many so-called violent crimes (e.g., armed robbery) result in no actual injury and many property crimes indeed involve violence even if directed only at property.

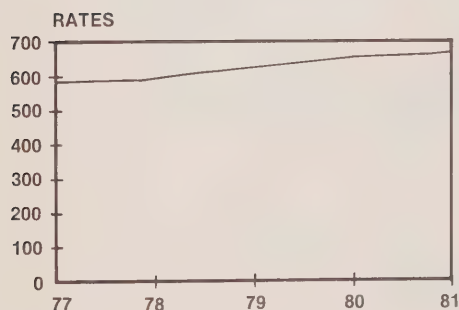
IN RECENT YEARS

In Canada, over the 1977-81 period, offence rates per 100,000 population changed as follows:

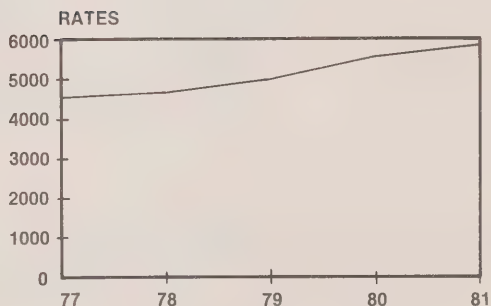
- Total offence rates went up 23.3%.
(Criminal Code, Federal and Provincial Statutes, and Municipal By-Law violations).
- The rates of Criminal Code offences increased 26.2%.
(violent, property, and other offences).
- The violent offence rates showed a 15.1% increase.
(homicide, attempted murder, sexual assault, assault, and robbery).
- The property offence rates showed a 29.9% increase.
(break and enter, theft of motor-vehicle, theft, possession of stolen goods, and fraud).

GRAPH 3

VIOLENT CRIMES, RATES PER
100,000 CANADIANS, 1977-1981



PROPERTY CRIMES, RATES PER
100,000 CANADIANS, 1977-1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics,
Annual, Catalogue #85-205, 1977-1981.

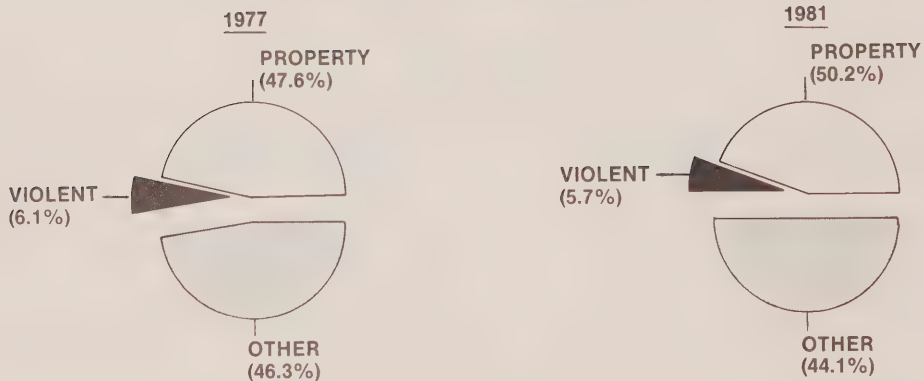
PROPERTY
& VIOLENT
CRIMES

COMPARISON BETWEEN 1977 AND 1981

In both years, around 50% of all crimes were property crimes; and violent crimes were about 6% of the total.

GRAPH 4

VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIMES AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL CRIMES, CANADA, 1977 AND 1981

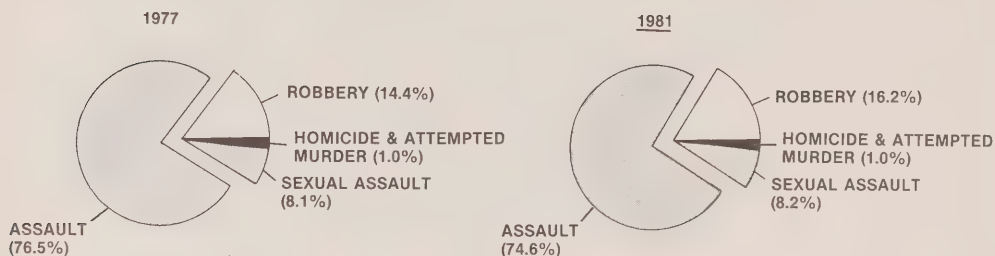


Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics,
Annual, Catalogue #85-205

In both 1981 and 1977, assault was the most frequent violent offence. The assault category includes wounding, assault causing bodily harm, and assault on a police officer.

GRAPH 5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT CRIMES, CANADA, 1977 AND 1981

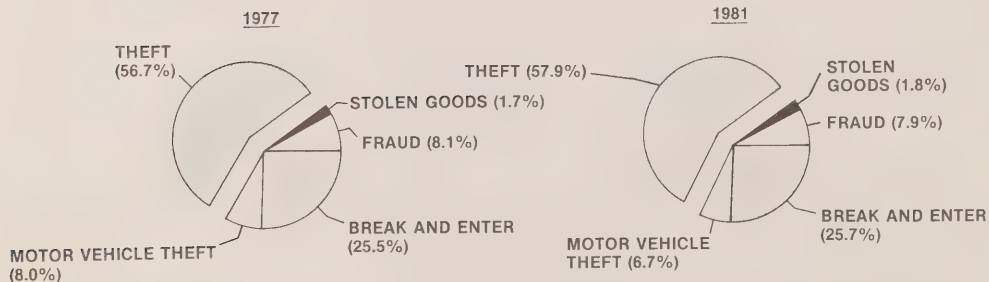


Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual, Catalogue #85-205

In both 1981 and 1977, theft (over \$200, \$200 and under) was the most frequent property crime, followed by break and enter.

GRAPH 6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY CRIMES, CANADA, 1977 AND 1981



Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual, Catalogue #85-205

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

The February 1982 Gallup National Survey (Canada) included questions on the views held by the public regarding the extent of crime in Canada. These views were then compared to police occurrence statistics. Most Canadians see serious crime as more of a problem than available statistics suggest.

- Canadians vastly overestimate the proportion of crime which involves violence. More specifically, almost three-quarters of the respondents said that at least 30% of all crimes committed in Canada involved violence, and many believed that the figure was much higher. Official statistics show that in 1981 for example, violent offences represented only 5.7% of the total reported to the police.
- Canadians think that murders increased in recent years; in fact, murders declined. Almost two-thirds of the respondents thought that murder had increased since capital punishment was abolished, but data on homicide and murder show a slight decrease both in numbers and rates since 1976.
- Canadians also think that offenders released on parole are more likely to commit crimes of violence soon after release than they actually do. Close to two-thirds of the respondents stated that at least 40% of the people released on parole commit violent crimes within three years of their release, and many believed that this proportion was much higher. The official figure is about 13%.

Sources: (1) Doob, Anthony N. and Roberts, Julian V., Crime: Some Views of the Canadian Public, Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto, August 1982.

(2) Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual, Catalogue #85-205.

II. CRIME - CANADIAN URBAN VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, conducted in 1982, provides information concerning the extent of reported and unreported crime during 1981, the impact of criminal victimization, public perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system, and several other important themes. The data were obtained through telephone interviews with about 60,000 adults, randomly selected, held in seven Canadian urban centres: Greater Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax-Dartmouth, and St. John's. Eight types of incidents were studied, grouped under two major headings: Personal Crimes (sexual assault, robbery, assault, and personal theft) and Household Crimes (break and enter, motor-vehicle theft, household theft, and vandalism). This survey was funded by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and conducted in cooperation with Statistics Canada.

<p>UNREPORTED INCIDENTS</p>
--

The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey reveals that in the seven Canadian cities, more than half (58.5%) of the incidents described to interviewers were never brought to the attention of the police.

- The crime most likely to remain unreported was theft of personal property (71% unreported).
- The crime least likely to be unreported was theft of a motor vehicle (11% unreported).

The most common reasons why victims did not report to the police were:

- Victims thought that the offences were too minor. This was mentioned in 2/3 of the incidents in which no report was made.
- Victims believed that police could do nothing about it anyway (61%).
- Victims thought that it was too inconvenient to report the crime (24%).

AGE & SEX OF VICTIMS

Risk of victimization is closely tied to age and sex.

- Contrary to popular belief, the elderly are not more likely to be victimized than other age groups. Those under 25 are the most frequent victims of personal offences. As age increases, rates of victimization decrease for all crime categories.
- Women are seven times more likely than men to be victims of sexual assault, and they are also more likely than men to be victims of theft of personal property.
- Men are almost twice as likely as women to be victims of robbery or assault.

COSTS OF VICTIMIZATION

The costs of victimization are not only financial; however, financial losses are the most easily quantifiable. The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey provides financial loss data, using mean gross and mean net losses. The mean gross loss represents the average of total costs of all incidents, including those covered by insurance. The mean net loss, much lower, is the material costs to the victim after recovery obtained from insurance companies.

ECONOMIC LOSS - BY TYPE OF INCIDENT

- Mean gross loss was greatest for motor-vehicle thefts (\$3,512), followed by losses from break and enter (\$1,142) and robbery (\$576). Mean net losses for these same offences were \$459, \$655, and \$315 respectively, pointing to a high recovery in cases of motor-vehicle thefts.

ECONOMIC LOSS - BY SEX OF VICTIM

- both male and female victims suffered material losses in 70% of the incidents against them. For males, the mean net loss was \$226 compared to \$216 for females.

ECONOMIC LOSS - FAMILY INCOME AND AGE OF VICTIM

- Elderly respondents had the lowest mean annual family income of any age group in the seven cities surveyed (\$12,611). For this age group, gross material losses represented 2.5% of family income, and net material losses represented 1.4%. For people in the other age groups (including teenagers living with their parents), mean family incomes were over \$20,000, and gross losses were no higher than 1.6% of that income; net losses were half that amount or less.

The actual dollar figure should not blind us to the suffering that financial loss can entail. Obviously, the financial impact of victimization falls most heavily on those with lower or fixed incomes. Lower income families are less likely to be able to recover their losses and, even if they do make some recovery, the waiting period is likely to produce significant hardship. Second, financial costs represent only one small measure of the impact of victimization. The physical and the emotional costs are of even greater importance in many instances.

PHYSICAL COSTS

Of the approximately 1,600,000 victimization incidents reported in the seven cities, fewer than 350,000 could be classified as involving personal contact with the offender. Nevertheless, these resulted in 50,500 nights in hospital and 405,700 days lost due to some form of incapacitation. About 10% of those who were victims of assault, robbery or sexual assault had to seek some form of medical or dental attention. While serious injury was relatively rare, again the costs of victimization fall more heavily on some than on others, for example, on those who have only basic medical coverage and of course on those who are physically frail and vulnerable.

We know that the victims of some offences are more likely than others to be seriously injured. Victims of sexual assault, in particular, were more likely to be injured and when injured were more likely to require medical attention. We know, too, that the costs of such offences run far deeper than the physical or financial.

Source: The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982.

III. CRIMINAL JUSTICE COSTS

It is very difficult to ascertain how much governments spend on criminal justice. Some difficulties arise in compiling full cost data, because information must be gathered from all levels of government - federal, provincial and local - and from all components of the justice system.

In the past twenty years, the Canadian Criminal Justice System has undergone striking changes. The absolute level of spending for criminal justice services has risen dramatically. Relative increases, however, have remained small. Many of the costs discussed in this section reflect activities which are not directly related to crime. Much police work, for example, is devoted to various forms of social service. The data in the following pages provide our best approximations of how much is being spent for the full range of criminal justice services.

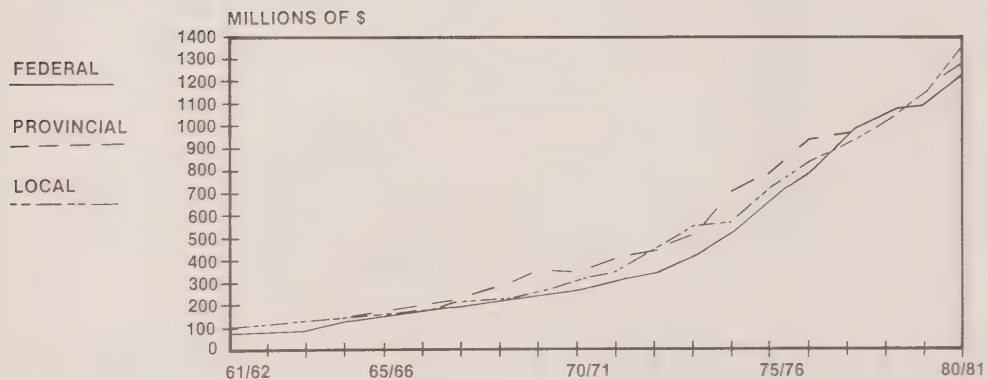
**FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL
& LOCAL EXPENDITURES
(GROSS AMOUNTS)**

TOTAL EXPENDITURES - POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS -
BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

- Between 1961-62 and 1980-81, total gross expenditures for the administration of justice increased at all government levels, whether federal, provincial, or local.

GRAPH 7

GROSS EXPENDITURES⁽¹⁾ FOR THE ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE, ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT,
CANADA, 1961-62 TO 1980-81⁽²⁾



- (1) Federal and provincial expenditures are reported per fiscal year, but local expenditures are reported per calendar year.
(2) 1980-81, forecast expenditures.

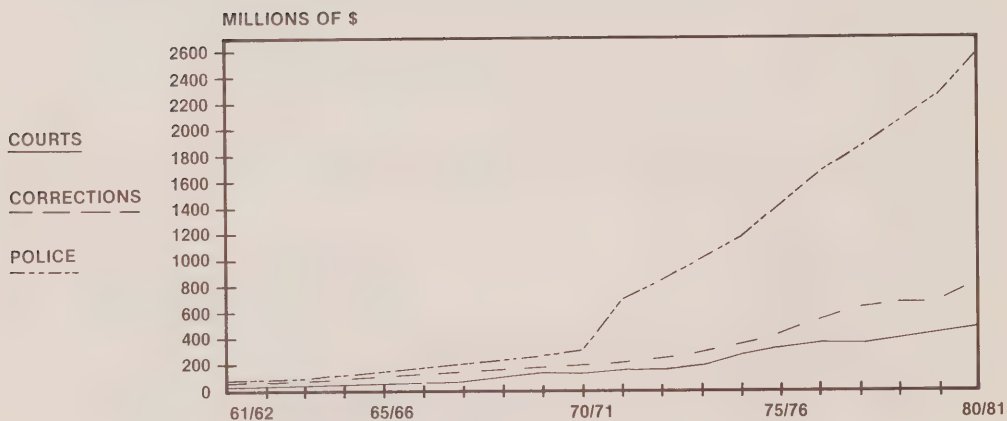
Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979 (unpublished, update in progress)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES - FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL, LOCAL
- BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

- Police costs have consistently accounted for the biggest share of criminal justice expenditures, followed by corrections and courts expenditures. Since the 1970's, the gap between police and other types of costs has become even more evident.

GRAPH 8

GROSS EXPENDITURES ON POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS,
CANADA, 1961-62 TO 1980-81



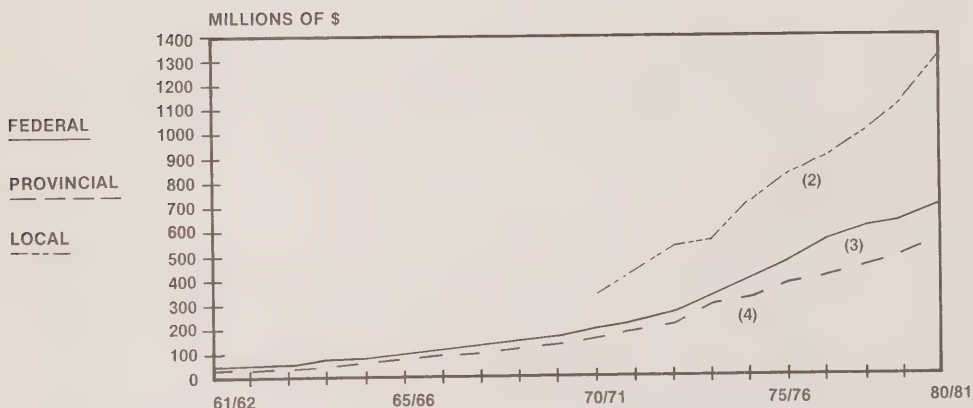
Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979 (unpublished, update in progress).

GROSS EXPENDITURES - POLICE - BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

- From 1971 to 1980, law enforcement costs have consistently made up over 90% of local expenditures for the administration of justice. The amounts spent by local governments on police services were more than those spent by the federal and provincial sectors combined.

GRAPH 9

GROSS EXPENDITURES - POLICE⁽¹⁾, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, CANADA, 1961-62 TO 1980-81



- (1) Provincial and federal expenditures are recorded per fiscal year, but local expenditures are recorded per calendar year.
- (2) No breakdown by activity until 1971. Forecast expenditure for 1979-80.
- (3) Forecast expenditure for 1980-81.
- (4) Forecast expenditure for 1979-80 and 1980-81.

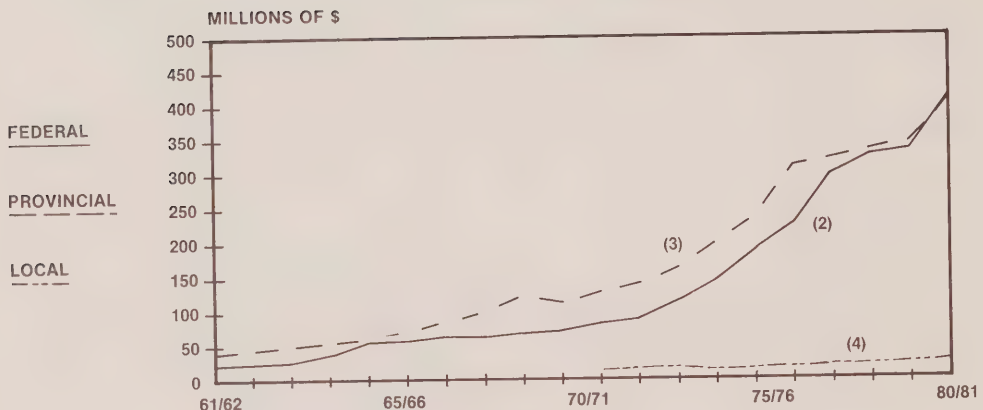
Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979 (unpublished, update in progress).

GROSS EXPENDITURES - CORRECTIONS - BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

- Throughout the 1961-62 to 1980-81 period, corrections costs have made up roughly 40% of provincial expenditures and about 60% of federal expenditures for the administration of justice. At both levels, corrections costs have increased over the past twenty years.

GRAPH 10

GROSS EXPENDITURES - CORRECTIONS⁽¹⁾, BY LEVEL
OF GOVERNMENT, CANADA, 1961-62 TO 1980-81



- (1) Provincial and federal expenditures are recorded per fiscal year, but local expenditures are recorded per calendar year.
- (2) Forecast expenditure for 1980-81.
- (3) Forecast expenditure for 1979-80 and 1980-81.
- (4) Courts and Corrections expenditures are not broken down. Local expenditures were not subdivided by activity until 1971.

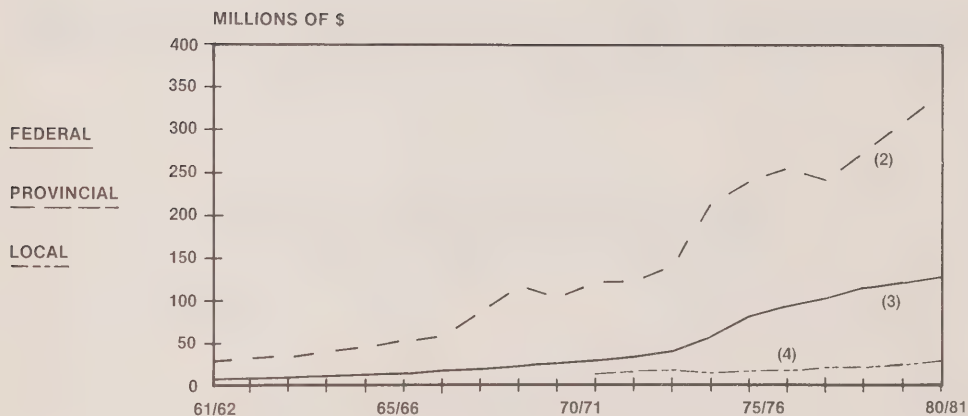
Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979, (unpublished, update in progress).

GROSS EXPENDITURES - COURTS - BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

- From 1961-62 to 1980-81, court expenditures have consistently accounted for slightly less than 30% of provincial gross expenditures, and a little over 10% of federal gross expenditures for the administration of justice. Throughout this period, court expenditures have increased at both the federal and the provincial levels.

GRAPH 11

GROSS EXPENDITURES - COURTS⁽¹⁾, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT, CANADA, 1961-62 TO 1980-81



- (1) Provincial and federal expenditures are recorded per fiscal year, but local expenditures are recorded per calendar year.
- (2) Forecast expenditure for 1979-80 and 1980-81.
- (3) Forecast expenditure for 1980-81.
- (4) Courts and Corrections expenditures are not broken down. Local expenditures were not subdivided by activity until 1971.

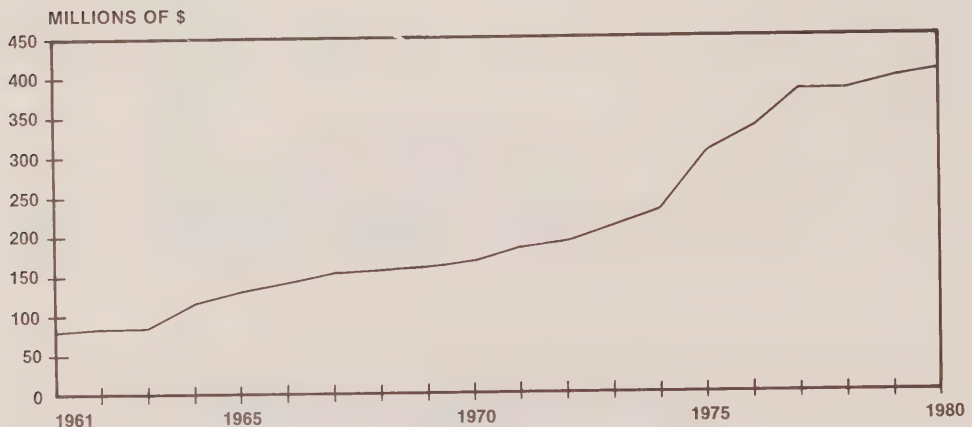
Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979 (unpublished, update in progress).

<p>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (CONSTANT DOLLARS)</p>
--

- During the 1961-1980 period, the federal expenditures for the administration of justice rose from 80 millions to slightly over 400 millions of dollars. In 1980, total federal spending on police, courts, and corrections (adjusted to the Implicit Price Index) was \$16.85 per Canadian. In 1961, it was \$4.38 per Canadian. Throughout the 1961-1980 period, the federal expenditures for the administration of justice has consistently been less than one half of one per cent of the Gross National Product.

GRAPH 12

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (CONSTANT DOLLARS⁽¹⁾) ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (POLICE, COURTS, CORRECTIONS), CANADA, 1961-1980⁽²⁾



- (1) Constant dollars = Current dollars implicit price index, government current expenditure on goods and services (1961 = 1.00).
- (2) Implicit price index and population figures are per calendar year. Federal expenditures are per fiscal year.

Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979 (unpublished, update in progress).

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING

I. ADULTS CHARGED, AND JUVENILES BROUGHT TO COURT

ADULTS CHARGED

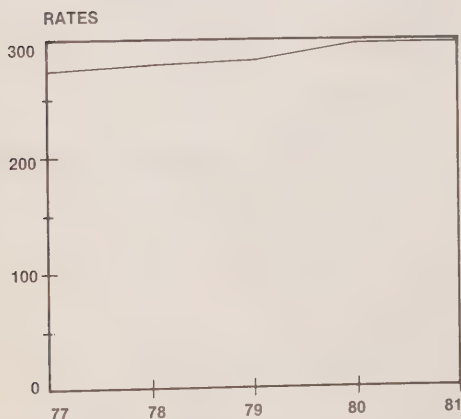
Data on persons charged are influenced by a number of factors such as the incidence of crime, and police and prosecutorial practices. Although not the reflection of any one phenomenon, these charge data are an important indication of the pressures on the criminal justice system, particularly on the courts.

- In 1981, for violent offences, there were 8.2% more adults charged per 100,000 Canadian adults than in 1977.
- For property offences, there were over 27.5% more adults charged per 100,000 Canadian adults in 1981 than in 1977.

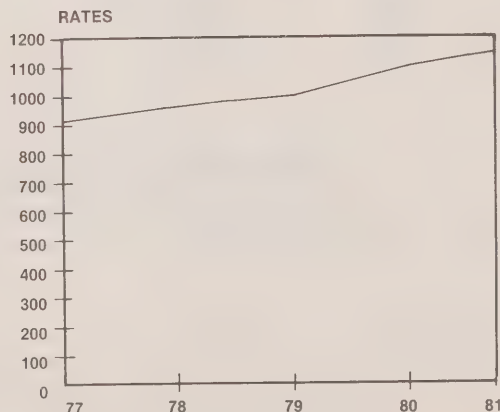
GRAPH 13

ADULTS CHARGED, PER 100,000 CANADIAN ADULTS, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES, 1977-1981

VIOLENT OFFENCES



PROPERTY OFFENCES



Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics,
Annual, Catalogue #85-205

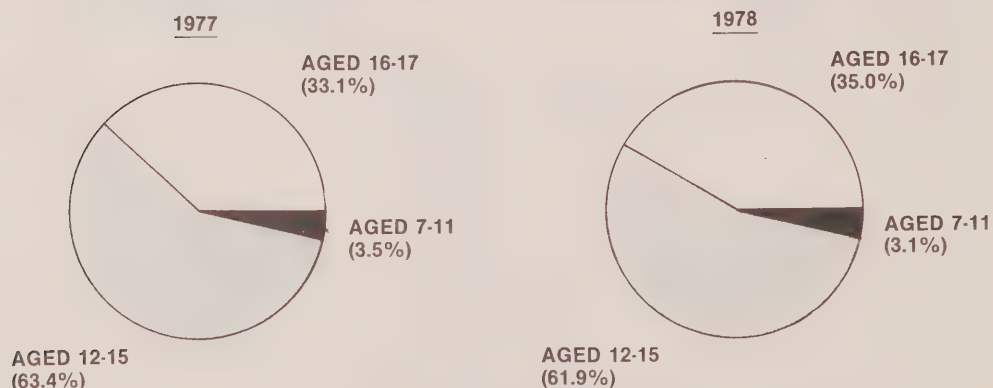
<p>JUVENILES BROUGHT TO COURT</p>

The number of juveniles who appear in court depends on the operation of provincial legislation in the area of child welfare. For example, the enactment in 1979 of the "Loi sur la protection de la jeunesse" in Québec had a great influence on the flow of juveniles through the courts in that and the following years. This and other changes in provincial legislation would modify the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the data.

- In the 1977 to 1981 period, the majority of children brought to court (ranging from 62 to 77%) were in the 12-15 age group. Most children found delinquent (62 to 78% range) also belonged to this category.
- Juveniles aged 16 and 17 formed between 18 and 36% of those brought to court and those found delinquent in any of those years.

GRAPH 14

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILES BROUGHT TO COURT,
BY AGE, CANADA, 1977 AND 1981



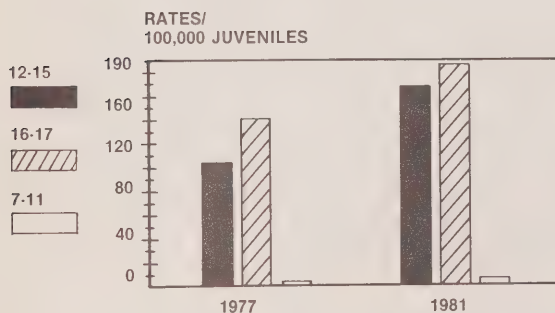
Sources: (1) Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents, Annual, Catalogue #85-202
 (2) Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Juvenile Delinquents, 1980, 1981, Annual

- The rates of court cases involving violence were slightly higher where 16 and 17 year olds were concerned than when children 12-15 were considered. Children younger than this latter group were very rarely seen.
- The 12-15 age group predominated in cases of property offences. Young people aged 16 and 17 were involved much more often than children under 12.

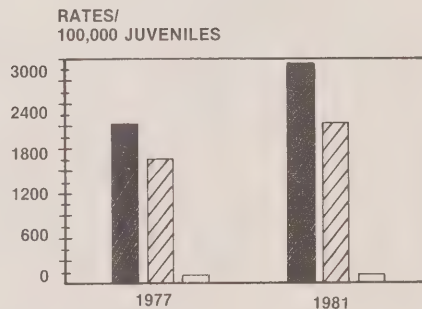
GRAPH 15

VIOLENT AND PROPERTY COURT CASES, BY AGE OF JUVENILES, CANADA, 1977 AND 1981

DELINQUENCIES WITH VIOLENCE



PROPERTY DELINQUENCIES

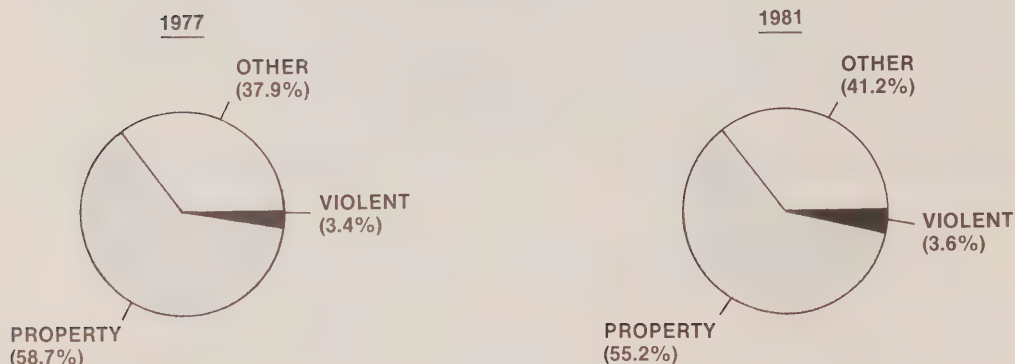


Sources: (1) Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents, Annual, Catalogue #85-202
 (2) Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Juvenile Delinquents, 1980, 1981, Annual.

- Delinquencies involving violence have always been a very small percentage of the total, and those against property have consistently made up the biggest portion.

GRAPH 16

VIOLENT AND PROPERTY COURT CASES, AS A PERCENTAGE OF
TOTAL DELINQUENCIES, CANADA, 1977 AND 1981



- The "other" category includes Criminal Code violations not counted in violent and property cases, Federal Statute violations (including Drug laws, and the Juvenile Delinquents Act), plus Provincial Statute and Municipal By-Law violations.

Sources: (1) Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents, Annual, Catalogue #85-202
 (2) Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Juvenile Delinquents, 1980, 1981, Annual.

II. SENTENCES AND DISPOSITIONS

Court statistics for all of Canada were last published for 1968; data for all provinces except Quebec and Alberta are available up to 1973. Since then, for complex reasons, there have been no national statistics on court activities. The new Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics will not be able to provide systematic, national data on these court issues until later in this decade.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF SENTENCES
--

The February 1982 Gallup National Survey (Canada) asked questions to assess the views of the Canadian public on the use of imprisonment as a sentence for selected crimes. These views were later compared to the best available official statistics. Because of the lack of recent national sentencing data, this study is not definitive, but does identify important issues in the consideration of public perceptions of the criminal justice system.

In the Gallup survey, the respondents were asked to estimate the percentage of people receiving incarceration sentences for assault causing bodily harm, break and enter, and robbery. It is clear that for all three offences, the courts are seen as sending fewer people to prison than, in fact, they do. Furthermore, the courts are seen as making only slight differentiation among these offences, when in fact, the difference in the treatment of these offences is dramatic:

- Depending on the actual offence, between 55% and 83% of the respondents saw the courts as acting more leniently than official statistics suggest.
- People did see robbery as resulting in more jail sentences than break & enter and assault. Almost three-quarters of the respondents perceived imprisonment rates for robbery as at least 60%, but nobody in this group thought they reached 80%. In fact, these rates are 85-90%.
- Slightly more than half of the respondents perceived imprisonment rates for assault as under 30%, but this sentence is handed down 36-41% of the time.
- Over half of the respondents thought that convictions for break and enter resulted in incarceration in less than 30% of the cases. The official figure is 55%.

<p>PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF PAROLE RELEASES</p>
--

The Gallup survey also asked for an estimate of the percentage of inmates released on parole before the end of their sentences. The answers show that the Canadian public sees the parole boards as releasing a much higher proportion of people than they actually release. The fact that people do not differentiate between parole and mandatory supervision releases may partly explain these over-estimates.

- Almost two-thirds of the respondents thought that at least 60% of all prisoners were released on parole before their sentences expired. The "official" percentage is 30-39%.

Sources: (1) Doob, Anthony N. and Roberts, Julian V., Crime: Some Views of the Canadian Public, Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto, August, 1982

(2) Ministry of the Solicitor General, Solicitor General's Study of Conditional Release, Report of the Working Group, March 1981.

III. ADULT FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

GROWTH IN PENITENTIARY POPULATION

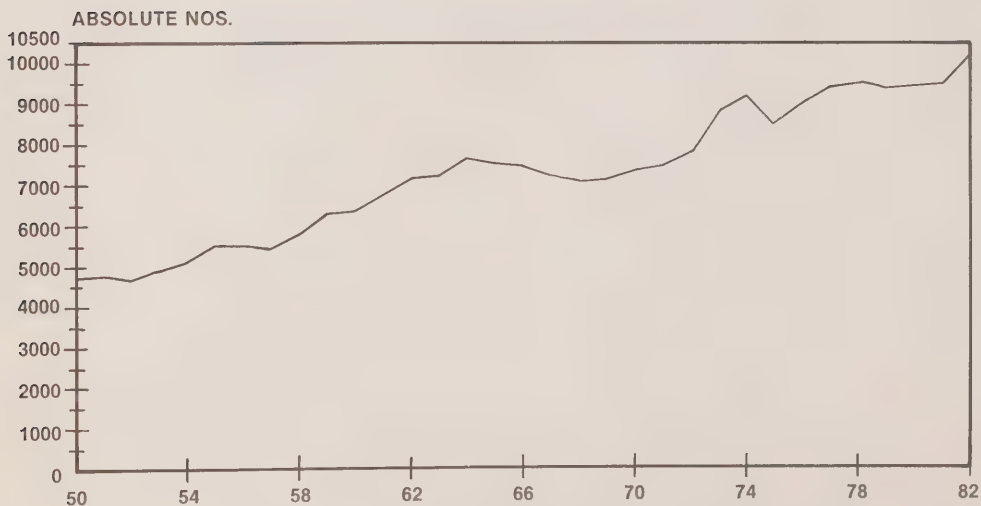
1950-1982 (BY YEAR)

ABSOLUTE NUMBERS: It is important to examine absolute numbers for operational purposes, because the growth in the number of inmates must be translated into accommodation.

- Between 1950 and 1982, the penitentiary population slightly more than doubled, an average of 170 inmates being added each year.
- From 1950 to 1964, an almost straight line growth can be observed; a stabilization shows from then until 1971 at which point the line moves rather steadily upward.

GRAPH 17

CANADIAN PENITENTIARY POPULATION, 1950-1982



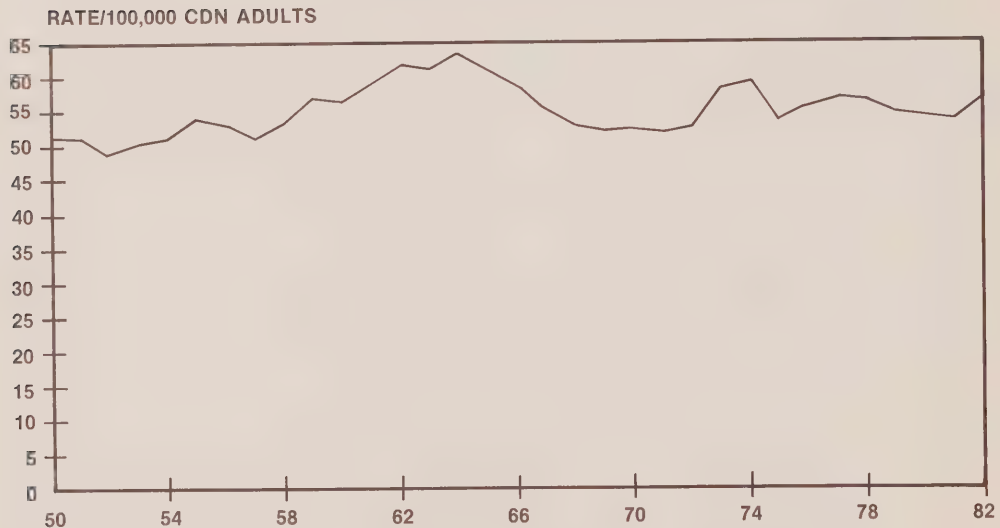
Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
Correctional Service of Canada,
Operational Information Services.

INCARCERATION RATES: It is important to examine incarceration rates for analytic, planning, and policy issues; these remove the effects of the growth of the general population, thus exposing the amount of change which may be explained in terms of other social variables.

- Between 1950 and 1982, the rate of incarceration (number of federally incarcerated persons per 100,000 adults in the Canadian population) increased by 9.7%.
- The rate increased rather steadily until 1964 when it reached its highest point in the whole period. The rate then decreased until the early seventies and reached another high in 1973 and 1974. Except for these two years, the penitentiary incarceration rate has remained relatively stable (around 52 to 56) since 1968.

GRAPH 18

CANADIAN PENITENTIARY INCARCERATION RATE,
PER 100,000 ADULTS IN THE CANADIAN POPULATION,
1950-1982



Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
Correctional Service Canada,
Operational Information Services.

1980-1982 (MONTHLY CHANGES)

ABSOLUTE NUMBERS:

- On March 31, 1982, the male on-register penitentiary population reached 10,150 persons, an increase of 7.4% over the previous year. On January 25, 1983, the count was 6.3% higher, at 10,787.

1982-83 ESTIMATE

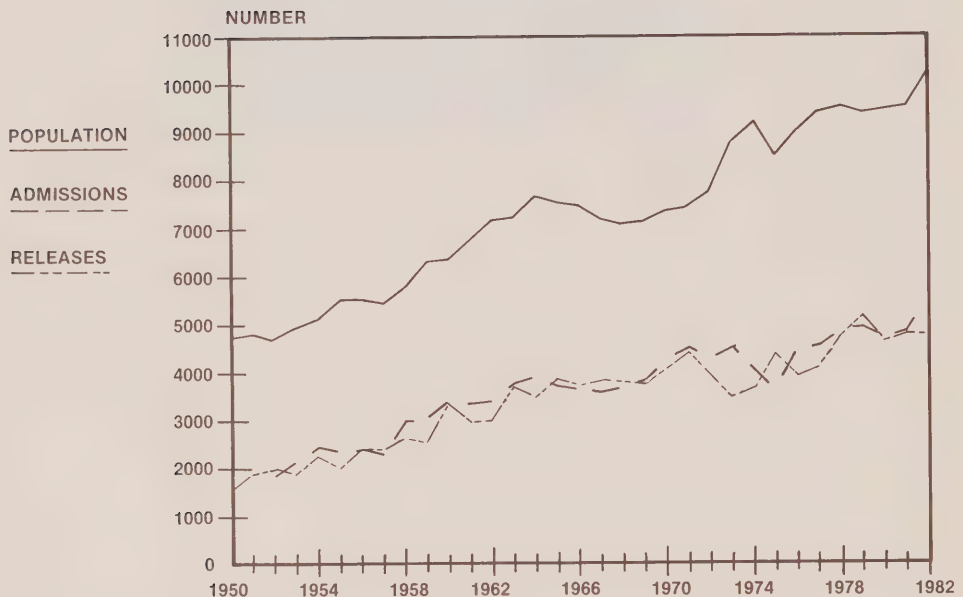
- If the present rate of increase continues for the rest of fiscal year 1982-83, the male on-register population will surpass 10,900, a 7.5% increase for the year.
- At that point, the capacity of the Canadian penitentiary system will exceed optimum population levels.

<p style="text-align: center;">ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES</p>
--

The penitentiary inmate population is of course a function of the balance between the number of admissions and the number of releases. Large differences between admissions and releases correspond to appreciable movement in the penitentiary population. Simply, if more come in than go out, penitentiary population increases.

GRAPH 19

PENITENTIARY POPULATION, ADMISSIONS, AND
RELEASES, CANADA, 1950-1982



Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
Correctional Service Canada,
Operational Information Services.

ADMISSIONS

- In 1981, 27.4% of 5,257 admissions were returned to penitentiary after an unsuccessful conditional release (parole or mandatory supervision).
- Fewer than 10% (9.9) were returned after commission of a new indictable offence.
- The remainder either committed a summary conviction offence or were in violation of terms of their release.
- For every 10 readmissions, 3 were on full parole, 7 on mandatory supervision.

RELEASES

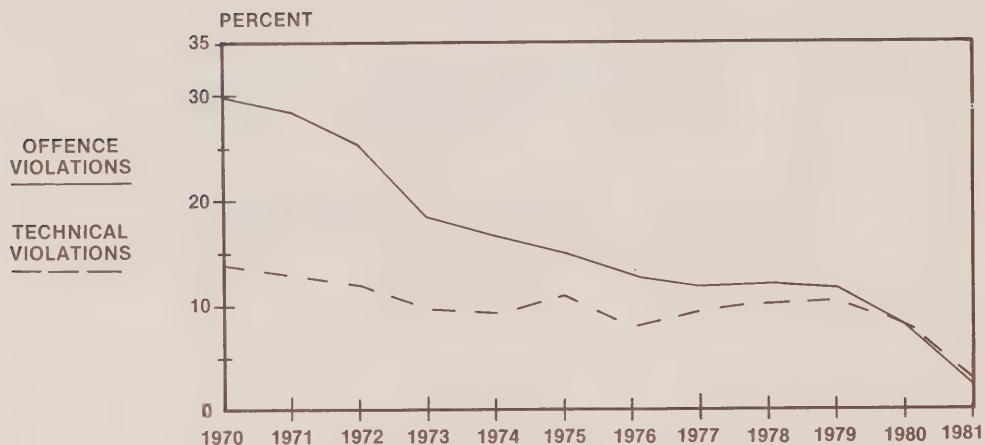
- In 1981, approximately 55% of releases were by way of the mandatory supervision program (inmate released after two-thirds of sentence completed, assuming good conduct).
- Approximately one-third of releases were made through the parole program (inmate considered for release by the National Parole Board after one-third of sentence served).
- In 1981, approximately 13% of inmates in penitentiaries were serving their time on day parole (inmate required to return to the institution or to a community centre from time to time, or to return after a specified period).

REVOCATION RATES, PAROLE AND MANDATORY SUPERVISION RELEASES
(as of June, 1982)

- From 1970 to 1978, revocation rates of federal full parole decisions varied depending on the types of violations involved. For offence violations (due to the commission of a new offence), revocation rates declined steadily until 1976 and then stabilized around 12%. For technical violations (without a new offence), revocation rates remained relatively stable throughout the 1970-78 period. These trends have resulted in a fairly even distribution between these two revocation types. (Data for 1979, 1980, and 1981 should be considered with caution: many of the persons released in those years have not yet completed their period of supervision).

GRAPH 20

PERCENTAGE OF FULL PAROLES REVOKED,
TECHNICAL AND OFFENCE VIOLATIONS, CANADA, 1970-1981

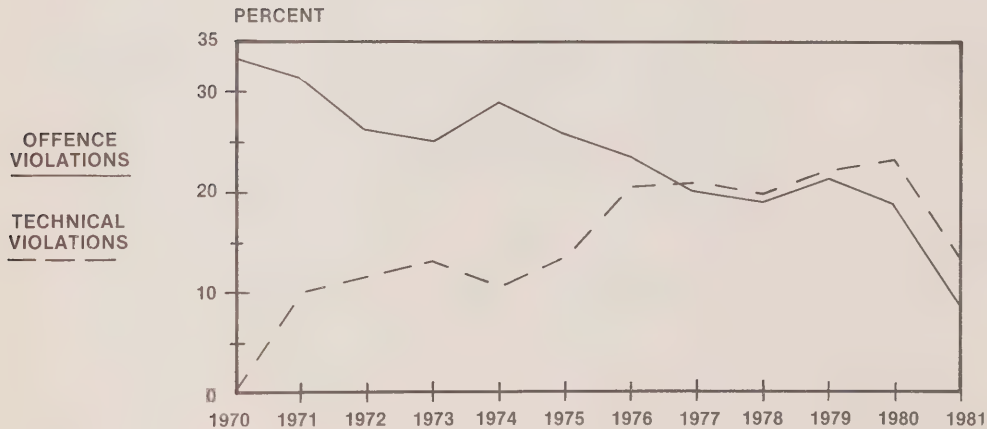


Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
Correctional Service Canada,
Operational Information Services.

- From 1970 to 1978, revocation rates of releases under mandatory supervision were also different for each type of violation. Revocation rates for offence violations declined markedly while revocation rates for technical violations increased steadily. These trends have resulted in the two types of violations each accounting for about half of the total number of revocations. (Many of the offenders released in 1979, 1980, and 1981 are still under supervision.)

GRAPH 21

PERCENTAGE OF MANDATORY SUPERVISIONS REVOKED,
TECHNICAL AND OFFENCE VIOLATIONS, CANADA, 1970-1981



Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
Correctional Service Canada,
Operational Information Services

NATIVES IN FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

A. THE PERCENTAGE OF NATIVES SERVING TERMS IN
PENITENTIARIES, 1981. (MALE INMATES)

NATIVES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION

- ° The term Natives encompasses all persons who identify themselves as Indians, Métis, or Inuits.
- ° According to data from the June 1981 Census of Canada, Natives are not evenly distributed throughout Canada.

In terms of absolute numbers, they are found mainly in Ontario, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

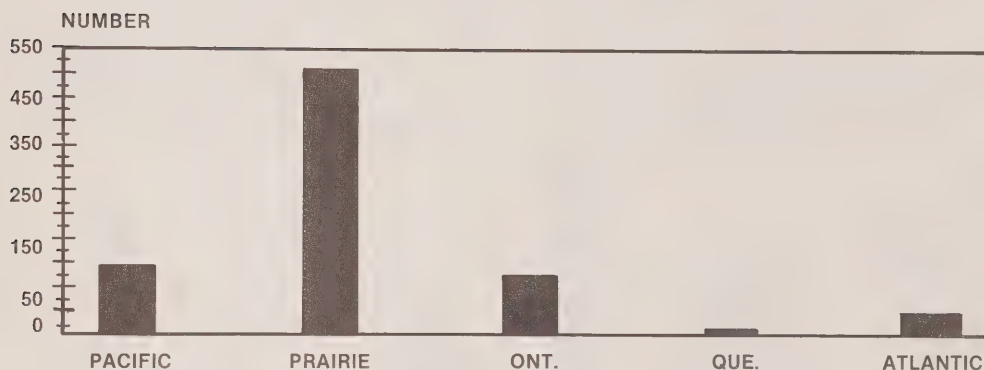
In terms of their proportion of provincial populations, the highest concentration of Natives is found in the Northwest Territories, followed by the Yukon and Saskatchewan. The smallest proportions are in Québec, Ontario, and the Maritimes.

FEDERALLY INCARCERATED NATIVES

- ° The largest absolute number of incarcerated Natives is found in the Prairie Region (Correctional Service Canada (CSC) boundaries - Northwest Territories, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Ontario).

GRAPH 22

FEDERALLY INCARCERATED NATIVES, BY REGION⁽¹⁾ OF INCARCERATION, CANADA, 1981



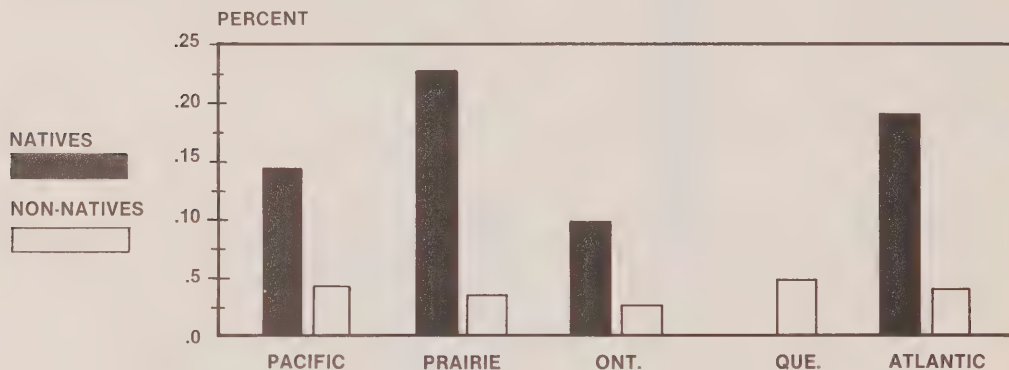
- (1) C.S.C. regions consist of the Atlantic (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick), Québec, Ontario (minus Northwest Ontario), Prairie (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Ontario), and Pacific (British Columbia). The Yukon and Northwest Territories have no penitentiaries, and inmates from these tend to be incarcerated in the Pacific, and Prairie regions.

Source: The Research Group, Comparative Statistics, Native and Non-Native Federal Inmates,
December, 1981.

- Not surprisingly, a very small proportion of the Canadian population is in federal penitentiaries (less than .3%) and this is true of both Natives and Non-Natives. Nevertheless, there are proportionately more Natives incarcerated in all regions except Québec.
- The Prairies and the Maritimes have the highest proportions of Natives incarcerated.

GRAPH 23

PERCENTAGE OF NATIVES INCARCERATED, AND PERCENTAGE OF NON-NATIVES INCARCERATED, BY REGION⁽¹⁾ OF INCARCERATION, CANADA, 1981



(¹) C.S.C. regions consist of the Atlantic (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick), Québec, Ontario (minus Northwest Ontario), Prairie (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Ontario), and Pacific (British Columbia). The Yukon and Northwest Territories have no penitentiaries, and inmates from these areas tend to be incarcerated in the Pacific or Prairie regions.

Source: The Research Group, Comparative Statistics, Native and Non-Native Federal Inmates, December, 1981.

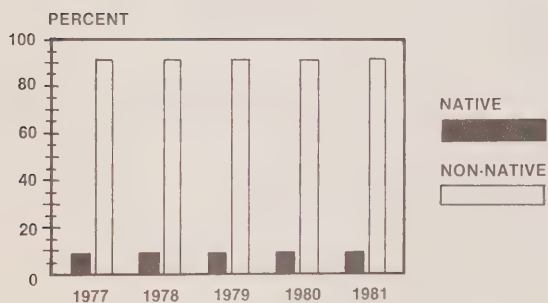
B. THE PERCENTAGE OF PENITENTIARY INMATES WHO ARE NATIVES, 1977-1981

ALL OF CANADA

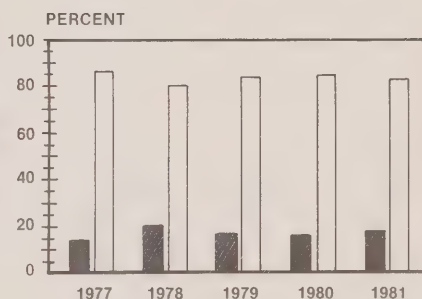
- Between 1977 and 1981, Natives (Indians, Métis, Inuit) made up 8 to 9% of the total male penitentiary population.
- For females (Kingston Penitentiary for Women), this percentage varied between 13.5 and 20%; however, this proportion is based on a much smaller total number of inmates (around 200 people).

GRAPH 24

NATIVES AND NON-NATIVES AS A PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN PENITENTIARIES, 1977-1981



NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF INMATES IN KINGSTON PEN. FOR WOMEN, 1977-1981



Sources: (1) Ministry of the Solicitor General, Correctional Service Canada, Operational Information Services
 (2) The Research Group, Comparative Statistics, Native and Non-Native Federal Inmates,

MINISTRY INITIATIVES

The statistical information and trends depicted in this report serve two major purposes. First, public debate on criminal justice matters must be supported by the best available research and statistical information. The federal Ministry of the Solicitor General is committed to providing such information. Second, such material is obviously important in informing policy and program directions and decisions.

I. MINISTRY INITIATIVES: VICTIMS

INFORMATION

- The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey (1982), conducted in seven major cities, provides the most extensive Canadian information yet produced concerning the extent of reported and unreported crime during 1981, the impact of criminal victimization, public perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system, and other important concerns. The survey was funded by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and implemented in cooperation with Statistics Canada with the support of provincial and municipal officials in the seven cities.
- Studies to assess victim needs are underway in Vancouver and Richmond, B.C., in Prince Edward Island, in Restigouche, N.B., and in Newfoundland. Such research will assist in the development of services for crime victims. Other studies are also being conducted by this Ministry to evaluate existing programs.

FEAR OF CRIME

Our public surveys have shown us that Canadians are concerned about crime, and according to recent polls, urban Canadians consider the reduction of crime as a relatively high priority. The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey data have shown that Canadians typically perceive crime rates to be high and rising. At the same time, the Survey and other polls have shown that fear of crime, for example fear of walking alone after dark, is not so pervasive as media accounts would have it. The majority of Canadians are not preoccupied with fear of crime. Fear of crime is largely concentrated among those who are or perceived themselves to be socially or physically vulnerable and, for some, this fear can be debilitating, obviously diminishing the quality of their lives. The CUVS found, for example, that elderly people and women were more likely than others to express such fears, although elderly people were relatively rarely victimized by the offences included in the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey. Fear of sexual assault no doubt feeds much of the more general fear women express. While the rates of sexual assault are relatively low compared to other offences, the nature and consequences of such an offence have merited special policy attention.

VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

- A recent amendment to the Criminal Code of Canada, replaces the offence of rape with three degrees of sexual assault based on the extent of harm or injury to the victim. Whereas in the past, by definition, charges of rape could be laid only if the victim was a female, with the new amendment the gender of a victim of sexual assault is not at issue. It is clear under the new definition that husbands have no special immunity from prosecution. The new laws of evidence severely restrict the types of questions which may be put to a complainant, including questions about prior sexual conduct, either with the accused or with others. Finally, victims of sexual assault are not obliged to report the offence immediately after an incident occurs.

THE VICTIM'S PERSPECTIVE

Survey data and research increasingly reveal the often unexpected impact of less serious offences as well. For example, aside from the obvious financial costs of property offences such as break and enter, many victims also suffer crisis reactions generally assumed to arise only with more violent crimes. The violation of the home frequently produces feelings of anger, fear and distrust. Some victims encounter inconveniences and difficulties in pursuing their cases through the criminal justice system.

Over the past decade, initiatives related to victims of crime have become a top priority within the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General. The Ministry and other federal departments have actively supported demonstration and research projects to improve victim assistance. Several programs have been set up and policies reviewed to emphasize the victims' perspective in the criminal justice system.

THE YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT

- The Young Offenders Act can be viewed as a model for the kinds of initiatives developed in order to make the victim a beneficiary of the Court process. This Act establishes the authority of the Court to impose reparative sentences instead of focussing solely on punishing the offender. For example, the Young Offenders Act allows a judge to require that the offender pay a certain amount of money to the victim of his/her crime or provide other compensation, in time or in services. The offender can also be ordered to provide restitution or to engage in community services.

EXISTING PROGRAMS

- The Ministry is at present funding the John Howard Society Victim Assistance Program in Vancouver, the Edmonton Police Department Victim Services Unit, the Calgary Police Department Victim Services Unit, the

Winnipeg Police Department Victim Assistance Program, the Kitchener/Waterloo Police Victim Assistance Program, the London Family Crisis Unit, the Ottawa Salvation Army Victims' Aid Program, and has supported many others. All these programs have in common their dedication to improve the response by the criminal justice system to victims and to enhance community awareness of and participation in this effort.

<p>COORDINATED POLICY</p>

- ° In 1981 Cabinet approved the undertaking of a joint initiative by the federal Department of Justice and the Ministry of the Solicitor General to assess victims needs and to promote improved services for victims of crime. In concert with the provinces a Federal/Provincial Task Force on Justice for Victims of Crime was formed late in 1981. In its report, published by the Ministry, the Task Force made 79 specific recommendations to improve services to victims.

II. MINISTRY INITIATIVES: CRIME PREVENTION

Of course, no greater help can be given victims than protection against their re-victimization, an aspect of crime prevention. Crime prevention programs have been developed and implemented by the Ministry of the Solicitor General in cooperation with other federal departments, the Canadian police community, provincial and municipal governments, and community representatives.

Because such programs depend on citizen participation and cooperation with the police, their development has also involved informing the public on how to prevent crime. The Ministry is developing an approach to crime prevention which is sensitive to local conditions and resources, which encourages local control and responsibility and which at the same time, uses the knowledge gained from programs carried out across the country.

The first Crime Prevention Week in November 1983 and the Solicitor General's Awards provided opportunity for all Canadians to learn more about what they and their communities can do to work with the police to prevent crime, and an opportunity as well to honour Canadians who have been working towards these ends. Crime Prevention Week and the Solicitor General's Awards will continue as annual events to maintain and nurture citizen and community involvement and participation in Crime Prevention.

PREVENTION OF PROPERTY CRIMES

All our statistical information indicates that most crimes are property crimes. Most prevention programs focus on these offences.

- There are three types of community-oriented projects operating in many areas throughout the country:
 1. Operation Identification for residential communities,
 2. Operation Provident for the business sector, and
 3. Neighbourhood Watch, or neighbours looking out for neighbours.
- The first two projects ask community members to mark their property with a unique series of numbers that identify goods belonging to a specific individual or business. Properly marked property is difficult for burglars to sell and can be more easily traced back to owners, once identified as stolen.
- In a Neighbourhood Watch Program neighbours watch over others' property especially during periods when risks of burglary are known to be highest. Any suspicious activity is reported to the police. For the program to be effective, each resident must take an active role in both security improvement and observation.

SUCCESS DEPENDS ON THE DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION

- 1979 - PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA

An R.C.M.P. analysis of the crime situation in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba indicated a growing number of residential and commercial break-and-enters. Consequently,

the R.C.M.P. launched a crime prevention program. Both Operation Identification and Operation Provident were initiated. Seven months after implementation, it was found that:

1. business break-and-enters had decreased 68%, and
2. residential break-and-enters had decreased 48%.

Through 1980 and 1981,

3. offences against businesses continued to decrease,
4. offences against residences slightly increased.

However, MOST BUSINESSES AND RESIDENCES THAT HAD BEEN BROKEN INTO HAD NOT PARTICIPATED in the program. Participation in either one of these prevention programs can prevent burglaries.

PARTICIPATION CAN BE INCREASED

• The preliminary findings of the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey indicate that with a concerted campaign it is possible to get the participation of at least 25% of the population in a given city, and much higher rates in some neighbourhoods within cities.

PREVENTION OF VIOLENT CRIMES

Violent crimes are a small percentage of total offences, but this does not make them any less serious when they do occur. Their occurrence can be reduced by minimizing risks.

Ministry efforts related to the prevention of violent crimes have focussed on the distribution of information and advice to police departments and the general public. Information on the following topics is available:

1. what to do if attacked
2. what kinds of routes to avoid when walking alone
3. how to assist strangers without endangering oneself
4. what to expect if resisting an assailant
5. what to tell the police about a suspect.

Our data have shown that although women are less likely than men to be victims of assault, they are more likely to be victims of domestic assault or even a series of domestic assaults. Their fears of revenge by the offender, their concerns about how others might treat their problems, and often their economic dependence all increase their vulnerability. The federal Ministry of the Solicitor General has funded a number of projects on wife battering. One of these stands out for its prevention aspects.

• 1980 - THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON FAMILY VIOLENCE,
LONDON, ONTARIO

This committee, formed of representatives from the criminal justice system, social service agencies, and other professional groups likely to be called upon by battered women, has used federal funding to gather information on wife battering in London. Because of the need for a coordinated effort, the Committee has involved the local police, Provincial Crown prosecutors, Justices of the Peace, Judges, Probation Officers, representatives from the local transition house and mental health and social services.

As a result primarily of the work done by the Coordinating Committee and the Senate Investigation into Family Violence, the London Police Department has implemented a policy in which police officers must charge spouses in those cases where there is evidence of physical abuse. The Calgary Police Department has adopted the same policy.

The Committee has also lent its support to a number of other initiatives:

- better information to women about their rights and the services available to them

- °° better information to physicians and other professionals, to improve their responses in cases of wife battering
- °° the establishment of a treatment centre for men who beat their wives.

<p>CRIME PREVENTION AND YOUTH</p>

Almost all data sources have consistently shown that a disproportionate amount of crime is committed by young people. Crime prevention initiatives designed for them have included:

1. special programs developed by police departments to prevent youth from coming in conflict with the law, to facilitate police liaison with social agencies dealing with juveniles, and to promote participation in the prevention of juvenile crime
2. youth employment opportunities created and funded by private enterprise and the public sector
3. existing programs extended to special needs groups (i.e. Natives and persons in remote, northern areas)
4. community-based projects such as counselling, supervised recreational activities, and social support networks offering help and guidance to young people.

CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES HAVE HAD POSITIVE EFFECTS

- 1978 - THE SAINT JOHN YOUTH PROJECT, NEW BRUNSWICK

The Saint John Youth Project was started by the police chief, in cooperation with the City of Saint John and the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General. Three programs were involved:

- °° The School Liaison Program, in which police officers patrol school property, participate in extra-curriculum activities, meet with staff and make formal class presentations on subjects ranging from alcohol and drug abuse to descriptions of the criminal justice system.

- The Diversion Program, which refers first offenders (non violent, property delinquencies) to a community-based program involving voluntary settlement agreed to by the victim, the community, the young offender and his/her parents.
- The Community Support Program, which encourages citizens to spend time with young people who have been in conflict with the law or are experiencing personal problems.

An Advisory Committee, with representatives from appropriate government, community and private agencies, was also set up to support the Saint John Youth Project.

After almost 2 years of operation, it was found that the project had been successful in

- a) improving the liaison between social agencies and the police department
- b) increasing the acceptance of the Youth Division of the Saint John Police Department both by the public and by police officers outside this division
- c) reducing school vandalism reported to police and the number of juveniles charged in Family Court.
- THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM, ALL ACROSS CANADA SINCE 1976

The federal Ministry of the Solicitor General has been involved in the planning and management of a range of summer employment projects for youth across the country. These are associated with provincial corrections, provincial, regional and municipal police forces and private agencies. They provide young people with training and experience while working in their communities. A majority of the projects directed by this Ministry are in the area of community crime prevention. Community interest and support have been positive.

THESE AND OTHER MINISTRY PROJECTS CONFIRM THAT CRIME PREVENTION CAN BE MADE TO WORK, AND THAT THE BEST APPROACHES REQUIRE SHARED RESPONSIBILITY - A COMMITMENT FROM ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, THE COMMUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS.

III. OTHER MINISTRY INITIATIVES

Victims of Crime and Crime Prevention have been two high priorities of the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General. Future issues of Selected Trends in Canadian Criminal Justice will focus on other priorities such as Natives and criminal justice, Enterprise Crime, Corrections Policy, and Policing in the eighties.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING

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TABLE 1
ACTUAL OFFENCES BY TYPE, IN NUMBERS AND RATES(1) PER 100,000 TOTAL CANADIAN POPULATION,
CANADA, 1962-1981

Y E A R	T Y P E O F O F F E N C E									
	CRIMINAL CODE			FEDERAL STATUTES			PROVINCIAL STATUTES		MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS	ALL OFFENCES
	TOTAL	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	OTHER CRIMES	TOTAL	DRUGS	OTHER	TOTAL		
1962 No. Rate	514,986 2,771.3	41,026 220.8	351,483 1,891.4	122,477 659.1	31,138 167.6	1,003 5.4	30,135 162.2	195,853 1,053.9	54,698 294.3	796,675 4,287.1
1963 No. Rate	572,105 3,022.1	47,229 249.5	387,517 2,047.0	137,359 725.6	26,677 141.0	902 4.7	25,775 136.2	219,288 1,158.4	56,502 298.5	874,572 4,619.8
1964 No. Rate	626,038 3,245.2	54,769 283.9	414,048 2,146.3	157,221 815.0	33,791 175.2	623 3.2	33,168 171.9	248,772 1,289.6	52,316 271.2	960,917 4,981.2
1965 No. Rate	628,418 3,199.1	58,780 299.2	410,688 2,090.7	158,950 809.2	30,382 154.7	768 3.9	29,614 150.8	271,857 1,383.9	58,794 299.3	989,451 5,036.9
1966 No. Rate	702,809 3,511.4	69,386 346.7	451,980 2,258.2	181,443 906.5	35,994 179.8	1,425 7.1	34,569 172.7	290,096 1,449.4	65,990 329.7	1,094,889 5,470.4
1967 No. Rate	784,568 3,850.1	77,614 380.9	506,151 2,483.8	200,803 985.4	38,100 187.0	2,874 14.1	35,226 172.9	296,504 1,455.0	69,532 341.2	1,188,704 5,833.3
1968 No. Rate	895,983 4,328.2	87,544 422.9	584,996 2,825.9	223,443 1,079.4	45,527 219.9	5,469 26.4	40,058 193.5	317,912 1,535.7	74,501 359.9	1,333,923 6,443.8
1969 No. Rate	992,661 4,726.7	95,084 452.8	655,304 3,120.4	242,273 1,153.6	57,590 274.2	10,520 50.2	47,070 224.1	346,541 1,650.1	71,839 342.1	1,468,631 6,993.1
1970 No. Rate	1,112,686 5,224.6	102,361 480.6	748,519 3,514.7	261,806 1,229.3	55,283 259.6	18,789 88.3	36,494 171.4	335,788 1,576.7	73,086 343.2	1,576,843 7,404.1

1971	No. Rate	1,169,211 5,421.0	108,095 501.2	801,379 3,715.5	259,737 1,204.3	63,674 295.2	24,007 111.3	39,667 183.9	344,771 1,598.5	73,915 342.7	1,651,571 7,657.4
1972	No. Rate	1,192,891 5,464.3	110,468 506.0	807,468 3,698.8	274,955 1,259.5	68,595 314.2	28,816 132.0	39,779 182.2	318,250 1,457.8	73,580 337.2	1,653,316 7,573.5
1973	No. Rate	1,302,938 5,897.1	117,764 533.0	833,329 3,771.6	351,845 1,592.4	95,578 432.5	52,792 238.9	42,786 193.6	339,120 1,534.8	76,282 345.3	1,813,918 8,209.7
1974	No. Rate	1,456,885 6,490.5	126,053 561.6	946,793 4,218.0	384,039 1,710.9	102,979 458.8	58,585 261.0	44,394 197.8	368,716 1,642.7	81,306 362.2	2,009,886 8,954.2
1975	No. Rate	1,585,805 6,955.3	135,424 594.0	1,041,036 4,565.9	409,345 1,795.4	100,514 440.8	55,542 243.6	44,972 197.2	381,388 1,672.8	64,800 284.2	2,132,507 9,353.1
1976	No. Rate	1,637,704 7,086.8	136,935 592.5	1,062,952 4,599.5	437,817 1,894.5	113,413 490.8	62,916 272.2	50,497 218.5	367,482 1,590.1	64,178 277.7	2,182,777 9,445.2
1977	No. Rate	1,654,020 7,101.5	135,745 582.8	1,059,688 4,549.7	458,587 1,968.9	131,720 566.1	65,938 283.4	65,782 282.7	379,588 1,629.7	61,273 261.0	2,226,601 9,559.8
1978	No. Rate	1,714,297 7,300.7	138,972 591.2	1,097,242 4,672.8	478,083 2,036.0	134,031 570.4	60,747 258.4	73,284 312.0	398,324 1,696.3	59,313 252.5	2,305,965 9,820.5
1979	No. Rate	1,855,271 7,837.5	147,528 623.2	1,186,697 5,013.1	521,046 2,201.1	122,557 517.4	64,923 274.0	57,634 243.4	438,204 1,851.1	69,598 294.0	2,485,630 10,500.5
1980	No. Rate	2,045,399 8,553.0	155,864 651.7	1,334,619 5,580.8	554,916 2,320.4	119,785 500.6	74,196 310.0	45,589 190.6	452,812 1,893.4	74,163 310.1	2,692,159 11,257.4
1981	No. Rate	2,168,201 8,963.4	162,228 670.6	1,429,520 5,909.6	576,453 2,383.0	120,424 497.5	75,104 310.2	45,320 187.3	481,232 1,989.4	80,202 331.5	2,850,059 11,782.2

Sources: (1) Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces, Annual, Catalogue #91-201

(2) Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces, Annual, Catalogue #91-202

(3) Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual, Catalogue #85-205.

NOTE: All rates in this table are calculated per 100,000 general population. Rates published in Statistics Canada publication Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual Catalogue #85-205 prior to 1970 were calculated on the population aged 7 and over.

TABLE 2

SELECTED TYPES OF INCIDENTS REPORTED AND NOT REPORTED
TO THE POLICE, IN NUMBERS⁽¹⁾ AND PERCENTAGES,
SEVEN CANADIAN CITIES, 1981

TYPE OF INCIDENT	REPORTED TO THE POLICE		NOT REPORTED TO THE POLICE	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONAL OFFENCES				
Sexual Assault	6,600	38	10,600	62
Robbery	22,100	45	27,200	55
Assault	99,000	34	187,000	66
Personal Theft	103,000	29	247,000	71
HOUSEHOLD OFFENCES				
Break & Enter	146,000	64	82,000	36
Motor-Vehicle Theft	21,500	89	2,700	11
Attempted M.-V. Theft	6,800	42	9,300	58
Household Theft	186,000	44	232,000	56
Vandalism	74,000	35	139,000	65

(1) Numbers under 50,000 rounded to nearest 100, and others rounded to nearest 1000.

Source: The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982

TABLE 3

REASONS FOR NON REPORT TO THE POLICE, BY TYPE
OF REASON, SEVEN CANADIAN CITIES, 1981

REASON	FREQUENCY ⁽¹⁾	%
Too Minor	606,000	66
Police Couldn't Do Anything	563,000	61
Inconvenience	224,000	24
Nothing Taken	179,000	19
Personal Matter	123,000	13
Reported to Another Official	109,000	12
Negative Attitude of Police	74,000	8
Protect Offender	60,000	6
Fear Revenge	40,000	4
Number of Incidents Unreported	937,000	58 of total

(1) Numbers rounded to nearest 1000.

Source: The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982

TABLE 4

TOTAL INCIDENTS⁽¹⁾, IN NUMBERS AND RATES PER 1,000
POPULATION/HOUSEHOLDS, BY TYPE OF INCIDENT AND SEX OF VICTIM,
SEVEN CANADIAN CITIES, 1981

TYPE OF INCIDENT	TOTAL NUMBER ⁽²⁾	RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION/HOUSEHOLD ⁽³⁾		
		TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
PERSONAL OFFENCES				
Sexual Assault	17,200	3.5	0.8	5.8
Robbery	49,400	10.0	13.0	7.0
Assault	286,000	57.0	79.0	39.0
Personal Theft	350,000	70.0	66.0	74.0
HOUSEHOLD OFFENCES				
Break & Enter	227,000	94		
Motor-Vehicle Theft	40,600	17		
Household Theft	417,000	172		
Vandalism	213,000	88		

(1) Reported and not reported to the police.

(2) Numbers under 50,000 rounded to nearest 100, and others rounded to nearest 1,000. These may not be consistent with totals in other tables because of rounding.

(3) Rates are calculated per 1,000 population for personal offences, and per 1,000 households for household offences. Total male population = 2,357,000, total female population = 2,618,900, and total households = 2,424,900.

Source: The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982

RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION FOR SELECTED INCIDENTS, BY AGE OF VICTIM,
SEVEN CANADIAN CITIES, 1981

TYPE OF INCIDENT	A G E G R O U P								
	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65+
Sexual Assault	6.2*	<u>14.4</u>	6.4	3.3	2.7	-	-	-	-
Robbery	<u>23.8</u>	22.1	19.0	11.3	7.4	5.0	3.8	7.7*	3.9
Assault	130.6	<u>141.8</u>	107.4	78.9	49.8	25.8	13.9	16.1	7.5
Personal Theft	<u>156.2</u>	138.9	122.1	85.8	64.2	48.0	30.5	27.3	13.2

Highest rate for each offence category is underlined.

* The actual count was low (11-20) therefore caution should be exercised when interpreting this rate.

Source: The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982

TABLE 6

ECONOMIC LOSS AND RECOVERY FOR
INCIDENTS INVOLVING LOSS, BY TYPE OF INCIDENT,
SEVEN CANADIAN CITIES, 1981

TYPE OF INCIDENT	PER CENT OF INCIDENTS WITH DOLLAR LOSS	MEAN GROSS LOSS	MEAN RECOVERY	MEAN NET LOSS
PERSONAL CRIMES				
Sexual Assault	32	291	25	266
Robbery	56	576	261	315
Assault	18	261	37	224
Personal Theft	94	225	65	160
HOUSEHOLD CRIMES				
Break & Enter	67	1,142	487	655
Motor Vehicle Theft	72	3,512	3,053	459
Household Theft	88	264	120	144
Vandalism	73	224	92	132

Source: The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982

TABLE 7

ECONOMIC LOSS AND RECOVERY FOR
INCIDENTS INVOLVING LOSS, BY SEX OF VICTIM,
SEVEN CANADIAN CITIES, 1981

SEX	PERCENT OF INCIDENTS WITH DOLLAR LOSS	MEAN GROSS LOSS	MEAN RECOVERY	MEAN NET LOSS
Male	70	514	248	266
Female	70	403	186	217
Overall	70	454	215	240

Source: The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982

TABLE 8

FINANCIAL LOSS AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, FOR ALL INCIDENTS,
BY AGE OF VICTIM, SEVEN CANADIAN CITIES, 1981

AGE GROUP	MEAN FAMILY INCOME	MEAN GROSS LOSS	% INCOME	MEAN \$ RECOVERY	% INCOME	MEAN NET LOSS	% INCOME
16-17	27,173	168	0.6	62	0.2	106	0.4
18-20	24,984	178	0.7	97	0.4	81	0.3
21-24	23,415	261	1.1	120	0.5	141	0.6
25-29	25,949	359	1.4	191	0.7	168	0.6
30-39	28,624	394	1.4	182	0.6	212	0.7
40-49	29,810	419	1.4	228	0.8	191	0.6
50-59	26,989	435	1.6	217	0.8	218	0.8
60-64	21,098	285	1.4	136	0.6	149	0.7
65 and over	12,611	320	2.5	143	1.1	177	1.4

Source: The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982

TABLE 9

GROSS EXPENDITURES⁽¹⁾ FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,
ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, CANADA, 1961-62 TO 1980-81 (\$,000'S)

YEAR	FEDERAL	PROVINCIAL	LOCAL	TOTAL
1961-62	79,846	104,576	107,639	292,061
1962-63	86,062	114,188	116,946	317,196
1963-64	90,287	125,433	132,654	348,374
1964-65	127,166	145,205	143,523	415,894
1965-66	150,178	173,785	159,102	483,065
1966-67	172,896	202,140	173,345	548,381
1967-68	199,461	235,697	219,785	654,943
1968-69	215,385	284,592	225,186	725,163
1969-70	240,125	354,405	260,568	855,098
1970-71	263,563	349,650	310,055	923,268
1971-72	308,982	407,199	349,842	1,066,023
1972-73	344,055	448,977	450,464	1,243,496
1973-74	414,123	513,436	552,384	1,479,943
1974-75	524,071	705,977	574,567	1,804,615
1975-76	668,513	794,763	726,556	2,189,832
1976-77	787,847	941,562	842,420	2,571,829
1977-78	957,244	967,566	921,687	2,846,493
1978-79	1,055,151	1,052,554	1,022,595	3,130,300
1979-80	1,096,754	1,150,752	1,154,453	3,401,959
1980-81 ⁽²⁾	1,239,119	1,307,275	1,354,736	3,901,130

(1) Federal and provincial expenditures are reported per fiscal year, but local expenditures are reported per calendar year.

(2) 1980-81, forecast expenditures

Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979 (unpublished, update in progress).

TABLE 10

GROSS EXPENDITURES (FEDERAL + PROVINCIAL + LOCAL⁽¹⁾), POLICE, COURTS,
AND CORRECTIONS, CANADA, 1961-62 TO 1980-81 (\$.000's)

YEAR	COURTS	CORRECTIONS	POLICE	TOTAL
1961-62	36,964	64,386	83,072	184,422
1962-63	41,493	69,200	89,557	200,250
1963-64	44,708	76,372	94,640	215,720
1964-65	52,046	93,404	126,921	272,371
1965-66	57,029	117,753	149,181	323,963
1966-67	65,218	129,683	180,135	375,036
1967-68	73,996	148,617	212,545	435,158
1968-69	104,280	161,350	234,347	499,977
1969-70	137,177	189,062	268,291	594,530
1970-71	127,963	182,233	303,017	613,213
1971-72	161,419	222,229	695,121	1,078,769
1972-73	169,441	245,321	845,128	1,259,890
1973-74	195,238	292,493	1,009,419	1,497,150
1974-75	280,456	357,392	1,181,110	1,818,958
1975-76	335,115	440,777	1,430,229	2,206,121
1976-77	363,918	551,426	1,673,530	2,588,874
1977-78	360,865	641,224	1,864,965	2,867,054
1978-79	406,121	681,901	2,062,608	3,150,630
1979-80	449,163	700,157	2,275,817	3,425,137
1980-81	489,544	840,152	2,599,635	3,929,331

(1) Local expenditures could not be subdivided by activity (police and other) until 1971. There is no subdivision for courts and corrections.

Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979 (unpublished, update in progress).

TABLE 11

GROSS FEDERAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,
CANADA, 1961-62 TO 1980-81 (\$.000's)

YEAR ⁽¹⁾	COURTS	CORRECTIONS	POLICE	TOTAL
1961-62	8,171	23,045	48,630	79,846
1962-63	8,383	24,712	52,967	86,062
1963-64	10,595	26,800	52,892	90,287
1964-65	11,719	38,600	76,847	127,166
1965-66	12,467	56,263	81,448	150,178
1966-67	13,375	58,246	101,275	172,896
1967-68	17,148	63,458	118,855	199,461
1968-69	18,517	61,221	135,647	215,385
1969-70	21,157	67,185	151,783	240,125
1970-71	25,589	70,153	167,821	263,563
1971-72	28,690	81,306	198,986	308,982
1972-73	32,071	88,514	223,470	344,055
1973-74	38,608	113,187	262,328	414,123
1974-75	55,251	143,868	324,952	524,071
1975-76	80,532	188,727	399,254	668,513
1976-77	93,131	225,024	469,692	787,847
1977-78	101,095	300,142	556,007	957,244
1978-79	112,906	326,639	615,606	1,055,151
1979-80	118,484	333,016	645,254	1,096,754
1980-81 ⁽²⁾	125,119	407,000	707,000	1,239,119

(1) Fiscal years.

(2) 1980-81, forecast expenditure.

Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada:
Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979
(unpublished, update in progress).

TABLE 12

GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,
CANADA, 1961-62 TO 1980-81 (\$.000's)

YEAR(¹)	COURTS	CORRECTIONS	POLICE	TOTAL
1961-62	28,793	41,341	34,442	104,576
1962-63	33,110	44,488	36,590	114,188
1963-64	34,113	49,572	41,748	125,433
1964-65	40,327	54,804	50,074	145,205
1965-66	44,562	61,490	67,733	173,785
1966-67	51,843	71,437	78,860	202,140
1967-68	56,848	85,159	93,690	235,697
1968-69	85,763	100,129	98,700	284,592
1969-70	116,020	121,877	116,508	354,405
1970-71	102,374	112,080	135,196	349,650
1971-72	119,983	128,177	159,039	407,199
1972-73	120,976	140,413	187,588	488,977
1973-74	139,423	162,099	211,914	513,436
1974-75	210,862	199,181	295,934	705,977
1975-76	238,294	235,761	320,708	794,763
1976-77	253,742	309,357	378,463	941,562
1977-78	239,213	320,525	407,828	967,566
1978-79	272,885	334,932	444,737	1,052,554
1979-80(²)	307,501	343,963	499,288	1,150,752
1980-81	336,398	404,945	565,932	1,307,275

(1) Fiscal years.

(2) Forecast Expenditure for 1979-80, 1980-81.

Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada:
Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada,
 1979 (unpublished, update in progress).

TABLE 13

GROSS LOCAL EXPENDITURE⁽¹⁾ FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,
CANADA, 1961-1980 (\$.000's)

YEAR ⁽²⁾	COURTS AND CORRECTIONS	POLICE	TOTAL
1961	---	---	107,639
1962	---	---	116,946
1963	---	---	132,654
1964	---	---	143,523
1965	---	---	159,102
1966	---	---	173,345
1967	---	---	219,785
1968	---	---	225,186
1969	---	---	260,568
1970	---	---	310,055
1971	12,746	337,096	349,842
1972	16,394	434,070	450,464
1973	17,207	535,177	552,384
1974	14,343	560,224	574,567
1975	16,289	710,267	726,556
1976	17,045	825,375	842,420
1977	20,557	901,130	921,687
1978	20,330	1,002,265	1,022,595
1979 ⁽³⁾	23,178	1,131,275	1,154,453
1980	28,027	1,326,703	1,354,736

- (1) Expenditures were not subdivided by activity (police and other) until 1971. There is no subdivision for courts and corrections.
- (2) Calendar Year.
- (3) Forecast Expenditure for 1979 and 1980.

Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979 (unpublished, update in progress).

TABLE 14

FEDERAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, AS A
PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, CANADA, 1961-1980 (\$,000's)

YEAR(¹)	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	FEDERAL EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
1961	39,646,000	79,846	0.20
1962	42,927,000	86,062	0.20
1963	45,978,000	90,287	0.20
1964	50,280,000	127,166	0.25
1965	55,364,000	150,178	0.27
1966	61,868,000	172,896	0.28
1967	66,409,000	199,461	0.30
1968	72,586,000	215,385	0.30
1969	79,815,000	240,125	0.30
1970	85,685,000	263,563	0.31
1971	94,450,000	308,982	0.33
1972	105,234,000	344,055	0.33
1973	123,560,000	414,123	0.34
1974	147,528,000	524,071	0.36
1975	165,343,000	668,513	0.40
1976	191,031,000	787,847	0.41
1977	208,868,000	957,244	0.46
1978	230,353,000	1,055,151	0.46
1979	261,561,000	1,096,754	0.42
1980	289,859,000	1,239,119	0.43

(1) GNP figures are reported on a calendar year basis; federal expenditures for criminal justice are reported on a fiscal year basis.

Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979 (unpublished, update in progress).

TABLE 15

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (CONSTANT DOLLARS)(¹)
FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE(²), IN RELATION TO
THE POPULATION OF CANADA, 1961-1980 (\$.000's)

YEAR(³)	FEDERAL EXPENDITURE (CONSTANT DOLLARS)	FEDERAL EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA(⁴)
1961	79,846	4.38
1962	83,963	4.52
1963	84,538	4.47
1964	115,291	5.98
1965	130,137	6.62
1966	140,338	7.01
1967	151,566	7.44
1968	154,842	7.48
1969	159,446	7.59
1970	165,346	7.76
1971	182,613	8.47
1972	189,666	8.70
1973	210,215	9.54
1974	230,158	10.29
1975	302,769	13.34
1976	332,846	14.48
1977	380,312	16.35
1978	380,372	16.20
1979	394,800	16.67
1980	403,228	16.85

- (1) Constant dollars = Current dollars - implicit price index, government current expenditure on goods and services (1961 = 1.00).
- (2) Courts of law, police protection, and correctional services.
- (3) Implicit price index and population figures are presented per calendar year. Federal expenditures are reported per fiscal year.
- (4) Per capita = Constant dollars annual population figure.

Source: Demers, D.J. Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends, Solicitor General Canada, 1979 (unpublished, update in progress).

TABLE 16

ADULTS CHARGED FOR VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES, IN NUMBERS AND RATES
PER 100,000 CANADIAN ADULTS, 1977-1981

OFFENCE	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE
ADULTS CHARGED FOR ALL VIOLENT OFFENCES	45,681	274.8	47,611	280.2	49,121	283.3	52,769	297.9	53,808	297.6
Homicide	561	3.4	592	3.5	550	3.2	487	2.7	539	3.0
Other Violent	45,120	271.4	47,019	276.8	48,571	280.2	52,282	295.2	53,269	294.6
Attempted Murder	531	3.2	581	3.4	587	3.4	657	3.7	740	4.1
Sexual Assault	3,641	21.9	3,984	23.4	4,171	24.0	4,211	23.8	4,422	24.4
Assault	34,883	209.8	36,232	213.3	37,860	218.4	40,039	226.0	40,835	225.8
Robbery	6,065	36.5	6,222	36.6	5,953	34.3	7,375	41.6	7,272	40.2
ADULTS CHARGED FOR ALL PROPERTY OFFENCES	151,747	912.8	164,024	965.4	173,336	999.8	195,078	1,101.4	210,341	1,163.2
Break and Enter	35,035	210.7	37,518	220.8	38,810	223.8	46,588	263.0	49,278	272.5
Theft Motor-Vehicle	11,988	72.1	11,891	70.0	12,432	71.7	12,886	72.8	12,658	70.0
Theft	68,693	413.2	75,536	444.6	81,758	471.6	90,221	509.4	99,235	548.8
Possession of Stolen Goods	11,380	68.4	11,977	70.5	12,832	74.0	14,702	83.0	15,598	86.2
Fraud	24,651	148.3	27,102	159.5	27,504	158.6	30,681	173.2	33,572	185.6

Sources: (1) Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual, Catalogue #85-205
 (2) Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population, by Sex and Age, for Canada and the Provinces, Annual, Catalogue #91-202

TABLE 17

**JUVENILES DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE, VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENCES,
IN NUMBERS AND RATES PER 100,000 JUVENILES, CANADA, 1977-1981**

OFFENCE	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE
TOTAL VIOLENT	3,728	78.2	3,605	77.2	9,917	218.7	10,511	237.7	8,303	191.1
Murder	38	0.8	23	0.5	51	1.1	27	0.6	33	0.8
Attempted Murder	29	0.6	32	0.7	45	1.0	49	1.1	27	0.6
Manslaughter	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Assault	2,118	44.4	2,268	48.6	7,650	168.7	7,792	176.2	6,414	147.7
Robbery	1,541	32.3	1,280	27.4	2,170	47.9	2,641	59.7	1,826	42.0
TOTAL PROPERTY	55,424	1,163.0	56,360	1,207.6	106,680	2,352.4	114,293	2,584.1	112,827	2,597.1
Theft Motor-Vehicle	7,545	158.3	7,160	153.4	10,106	222.8	10,064	227.5	8,736	201.1
Theft (Over \$200+ Under)	21,742	456.2	22,337	478.6	52,835	1,165.0	54,875	1,240.7	57,961	1,334.2
Break and Enter	22,934	481.2	23,393	501.2	37,278	822.0	42,175	953.6	39,951	914.6
Poss. of Stolen Goods	2,236	46.9	2,443	52.3	3,530	77.8	3,894	88.0	4,005	92.2
Fraud	967	20.3	1,027	22.0	2,931	64.6	3,285	74.3	2,174	50.0

NOTE: The statistical data on juveniles processed by the police vary substantially depending on the procedures, definitions and rules used for recording juvenile offenders. In 1979, these counting practices changed appreciably, and an increase in juvenile criminal activity was recorded. In that year, the rates of juveniles dealt with by the police (per 100,000 juveniles in Canada) for delinquencies with violence increased tremendously (183%); they reached a peak in 1980, and decreased slightly (19.6%) in 1981. For delinquencies against property, the 1977-81 period was also marked by a high increase (123%), most of which occurred in 1979. These changes were almost entirely due to modifications to the administrative procedures.

Sources: (1) Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Annual, Catalogue #85-205
 (2) Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population, by Sex and Age, for Canada and the Provinces, Annual, Catalogue #91-202

TABLE 18
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE, OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT AND
OF CHILDREN FOUND DELINQUENT, CANADA, 1977-1981

CHILDREN (STATUS AND AGE)	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
<u>BROUGHT TO COURT</u>										
<u>TOTAL⁽¹⁾</u>	42,624	100.0	42,997	100.0	30,674	100.0	34,196	100.0	42,068	100.0
7-11	1,512	3.5	1,390	3.2	1,312	4.3	1,171	3.4	1,306	3.1
12-15	27,012	63.4	27,733	64.5	23,721	77.3	24,266	71.0	26,039	61.9
16-17	14,100	33.1	13,874	32.3	5,641	18.4	8,759	25.6	14,723	35.0
<u>FOUND DELINQUENT</u>										
<u>TOTAL⁽¹⁾</u>	33,579	100.0	37,889	100.0	25,741	100.0	27,137	100.0	34,204	100.0
7-11	965	2.9	997	2.7	967	3.8	807	3.0	878	2.6
12-15	21,099	62.8	23,522	63.8	20,070	78.0	19,545	72.0	21,066	61.6
16-17	11,515	34.3	12,373	33.5	4,704	18.2	6,785	25.0	12,260	35.8

(1) Totals do not include the "other category" (adults and unspecified ages); also, British Columbia could not be included.

Sources: (1) Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents, Annual, Catalogue #85-202
 (2) Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Juvenile Delinquents, 1980, 1981, Annual

TABLE 19

DELINQUENCIES INVOLVING VIOLENCE, BY AGE OF CHILDREN, IN NUMBERS AND
RATES PER 100,000 JUVENILES IN EACH CATEGORY, CANADA, 1977-1981

	DELINQUENCIES	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
		NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE
7-11 AGE GROUP	TOTAL VIOLENT	61	3.2	73	3.9	71	3.8	78	4.3	95	5.2
	Homicide	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Other Violent	61	3.2	72	3.7	71	3.8	78	4.3	95	5.2
	Murder, Attempted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Sexual Offences	7	0.4	9	0.5	5	0.3	14	0.8	10	0.6
	Assault	35	1.8	52	2.7	51	2.7	47	2.6	72	3.9
12-15 AGE GROUP	Robbery	19	1.0	10	0.5	15	0.8	17	0.9	13	0.7
	TOTAL VIOLENT	1,920	103.1	2,136	117.9	2,228	128.6	2,490	151.5	2,636	167.0
	Homicide	9	0.5	14	0.8	12	0.7	16	1.0	9	0.6
	Other Violent	1,911	102.6	2,122	117.1	2,216	128.0	2,474	150.5	2,627	166.4
	Murder, Attempted	6	0.3	20	0.6	23	1.3	7	0.4	8	0.5
	Sexual Offences	266	14.3	292	16.1	337	19.5	353	21.5	366	23.2
16-17 AGE GROUP	Assault	1,133	60.8	1,269	70.1	1,296	74.8	1,474	89.7	1,581	100.2
	Robbery	506	27.2	551	30.4	560	32.3	640	38.9	672	42.6
	TOTAL VIOLENT	1,362	140.8	1,290	134.5	1,117	117.9	1,492	157.8	1,742	185.7
	Homicide	10	1.0	7	0.7	6	0.6	8	0.8	8	0.9
	Other Violent	1,352	139.8	1,283	133.7	1,150	121.4	1,484	157.0	1,734	184.8
	Murder, Attempted	6	0.6	11	1.1	14	1.5	14	1.5	11	1.2
	Sexual Offences	83	8.6	91	9.5	81	8.5	104	11.0	119	12.7
	Assault	584	60.4	513	53.5	396	41.8	616	65.2	644	68.7
	Robbery	679	70.2	668	69.6	620	65.4	750	79.3	960	102.3

Sources:

(1) Statistics Canada,
Juvenile Delinquents,
Annual,(2) Statistics Canada,
Catalogue #85-202
Canadian Centre for
Justice Statistics,
Juvenile Delinquents,
1980, 1981, Annual

TABLE 20

**DELINQUENCIES AGAINST PROPERTY, BY AGE OF CHILDREN, IN NUMBERS AND RATES
PER 100,000 JUVENILES IN EACH CATEGORY, CANADA, 1977-1981**

	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE
7-11 AGE GROUP										
TOTAL PROPERTY	1,990	102.8	1,820	96.0	1,720	92.7	1,782	97.2	1,764	96.3
Break & Enter	913	47.2	854	45.0	874	47.1	833	45.4	802	43.8
Automobiles	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Take Motor-Vehicle	25	1.3	15	0.8	13	0.7	16	0.9	19	1.0
Theft (Over & Under)	733	37.9	744	39.2	704	37.9	754	41.1	750	40.9
Theft, Other	78	4.0	39	2.1	10	0.5	3	0.2	8	0.4
Poss. Stolen Goods	226	11.7	164	8.6	112	6.0	173	9.4	177	9.7
Fraud	13	0.7	4	0.2	7	0.4	2	0.1	7	0.4
12-15 AGE GROUP										
TOTAL PROPERTY	39,584	2,124.5	38,259	2,128.7	32,425	1,872.2	38,127	2,319.5	46,036	2,916.2
Break & Enter	16,228	871.0	16,498	910.8	13,838	799.0	17,065	1,038.2	20,686	1,310.4
Automobiles	367	19.7	369	20.4	329	19.0	445	27.1	514	32.6
Take Motor-Vehicle	1,278	68.6	1,182	65.3	1,084	62.6	1,185	72.1	1,209	76.6
Theft (Over & Under)	14,049	754.0	15,284	843.8	13,269	766.2	14,465	880.0	17,471	1,106.7
Theft, Other	2,587	138.8	992	54.8	431	24.9	585	35.6	872	55.2
Poss. Stolen Goods	4,932	264.7	4,065	224.4	3,340	192.9	4,153	252.6	5,023	318.2
Fraud	143	7.7	169	9.3	134	7.7	229	13.9	261	16.5
16-17 AGE GROUP										
TOTAL PROPERTY	16,044	1,658.7	14,623	1,524.3	8,760	924.4	14,448	1,528.1	20,036	2,135.7
Break & Enter	6,035	623.9	6,073	633.0	4,140	436.9	7,141	755.3	10,271	1,094.8
Automobiles	979	101.2	1,156	120.5	842	88.9	1,452	153.6	1,623	173.0
Take Motor-Vehicle	283	29.3	238	24.8	139	14.7	234	24.7	250	26.6
Theft (Over & Under)	3,597	371.9	4,927	513.6	2,751	290.3	3,841	406.3	5,043	537.6
Theft, Other	2,279	235.6	670	69.8	324	34.2	619	65.5	923	98.4
Poss. Stolen Goods	2,518	260.3	1,315	137.1	422	44.5	1,033	109.3	1,725	183.9
Fraud	353	36.5	244	25.4	142	15.0	128	13.5	201	21.4

Sources:

- (1) Statistics Canada,
Juvenile Delinquents,
Annual,
Catalogue #85-202
- (2) Statistics Canada,
Canadian Centre for
Justice Statistics,
Juvenile Delinquents,
1980, 1981, Annual

TABLE 21

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES (MAIN CATEGORIES), IN NUMBERS AND RATES PER 100,000

JUVENILES, CANADA, 1977-1981

	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE
ALL DELINQUENCIES ⁽¹⁾	98,084	2058.1	95,555	2047.5	71,655	1580.0	101,921	2304.4	122,796	2852.3
Criminal Code	74,897	1571.6	72,032	1543.4	57,497	1267.9	72,961	1649.6	89,376	2076.0
Federal Statutes	4,288	90.0	4,862	104.2	3,469	76.5	4,657	105.3	4,572	106.2
Drugs	2,287	48.0	2,130	45.6	1,598	35.2	2,354	53.2	2,481	57.6
JDA	1,866	39.2	2,544	54.5	1,737	38.3	2,182	49.3	1,965	45.6
Other	135	2.8	188	4.0	134	3.0	121	2.7	126	2.9
Provincial Statutes	13,569	284.7	12,059	258.4	6,930	152.8	19,202	434.2	28,164	654.2
Municipal By-Laws	1,042	21.9	1,740	37.3	290	6.4	444	10.0	684	15.9

(1) Included is a small percentage (less than 2%) committed by adults.

Sources: (1) Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents, Annual, Catalogue #85-202

(2) Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Juvenile Delinquents, 1980, 1981, Annual

TABLE 22

TOTAL ON-REGISTER PENITENTIARY POPULATION⁽¹⁾, IN NUMBERS
AND RATES PER 100,000 ADULTS, CANADA, 1950-1982

YEAR	ON-REGISTER POPULATION	INCARCERATION RATE
1950	4,740	51.4
1951	4,817	51.4
1952	4,687	48.9
1953	4,934	50.4
1954	5,120	51.1
1955	5,507	53.9
1956	5,508	53.1
1957	5,433	51.0
1958	5,770	53.1
1959	6,295	56.9
1960	6,344	56.4
1961	6,738	59.0
1962	7,156	61.6
1963	7,219	61.0
1964	7,651	63.3
1965	7,518	60.9
1966	7,444	58.7
1967	7,185	55.1
1968	7,057	52.9
1969	7,117	52.1
1970	7,338	52.4
1971	7,416	51.8
1972	7,731	52.7
1973	8,760	58.3
1974	9,157	59.2
1975	8,456	53.3
1976	8,971	55.5
1977	9,392	56.8
1978	9,509	56.3
1979	9,369	54.5
1980	9,424	53.9
1981	9,482	53.4
1982	10,183	56.4

(1) Fiscal Year-End Populations.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
 Correctional Service of Canada,
 Operational Information Services.

TABLE 23
CANADIAN PENITENTIARY POPULATION,
BY MONTH, 1980-1982

TIME IN YEAR	NUMBER
<u>1980</u>	
January	9,302
February	9,311
March	9,420
April	9,463
May	9,486
June	9,551
July	9,572
August	9,480
September	9,421
October	9,387
November	9,383
December	9,391
<u>1981</u>	
January	9,406
February	9,404
March	9,484
April	9,563
May	9,610
June	9,645
July	9,666
August	9,694
September	9,737
October	9,705
November	9,779
December	9,895
<u>1982</u>	
January	9,987
February	10,011
March	10,166
April	10,281
May	10,402
June	10,491
July	10,543
August	10,605
September	10,539
October	10,599
November	10,698

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General, Correctional Service of Canada, Operational Information Services.

TABLE 24

PENITENTIARY POPULATION, ADMISSIONS, AND RELEASES,
CANADA, 1950-1982

YEAR	POPULATION	ADMISSIONS	RELEASES
1950	4,740	2,026	1,546
1951	4,817	1,996	1,918
1952	4,687	1,859	1,990
1953	4,934	2,149	1,899
1954	5,120	2,448	2,263
1955	5,507	2,338	2,001
1956	5,508	2,406	2,406
1957	5,433	2,309	2,384
1958	5,770	2,975	2,638
1959	6,295	3,046	2,520
1960	6,344	3,403	3,354
1961	6,738	3,338	2,944
1962	7,156	3,394	2,976
1963	7,219	3,742	3,679
1964	7,651	3,888	3,456
1965	7,518	3,697	3,834
1966	7,444	3,628	3,702
1967	7,185	3,540	3,799
1968	7,057	3,649	3,777
1969	7,117	3,812	3,720
1970	7,338	4,251	4,031
1971	7,416	4,483	4,404
1972	7,731	4,247	3,932
1973	8,760	4,481	3,451
1974	9,157	4,014	3,618
1975	8,456	3,654	4,355
1976	8,971	4,421	3,906
1977	9,392	4,501	4,091
1978	9,509	4,817	4,701
1979	9,369	4,888	5,127
1980	9,424	4,654	4,597
1981	9,482	4,800	4,741
1982	10,183	5,425	4,723

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
 Correctional Service of Canada,
 Operational Information Services.

TABLE 25

ADMISSIONS AFTER UNSUCCESSFUL CONDITIONAL RELEASE,
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PENITENTIARY
ADMISSIONS, CANADA, 1980-1982

YEAR	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	RETURN AFTER UNSUCCESSFUL CONDITIONAL RELEASE	
		NUMBER	%
1980	4,654	1,471	31.6
1981	4,800	1,315	27.4
1982	5,425	1,470	27.1

ADMISSIONS AFTER COMMISSION OF INDICTABLE OFFENCE,
AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADMISSIONS FOLLOWING UNSUCCESSFUL
CONDITIONAL RELEASE, CANADA, 1980-1982

YEAR	TOTAL RETURNS FOLL. UNSUCCESSFUL COND'L RELEASE	ADMISSIONS AFTER INDICTABLE OFFENCE	
		NUMBER	%
1980	1,471	700	47.6
1981	1,315	468	35.6
1982	1,470	403	27.4

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
 Correctional Service of Canada,
 Operational Information Services.

TABLE 26

RELEASES UNDER MANDATORY SUPERVISION, AND RELEASES UNDER
FULL PAROLE, AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RELEASES,
CANADA, 1979-1981

YEAR	TOTAL RELEASES(1)	FULL PAROLE		MANDATORY SUPERVISION	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1979	5,127	1,700	33.1	2,513	49.0
1980	4,597	1,403	30.5	2,616	56.9
1981	4,741	1,571	33.1	2,620	55.0

- (1) This total not only includes releases under full parole and mandatory supervision, but also a small percentage of other types such as direct discharge, inmate death, release after an appeal of the conviction, etc.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
 Correctional Service of Canada,
 Operational Information Services.

TABLE 27

REVOCATION RATES, FULL PAROLE RELEASES,
BY YEAR OF RELEASE AND TYPE OF PAROLE VIOLATION,
CANADA, 1970-1981⁽¹⁾

YEAR OF RELEASE	TOTAL RELEASES ON FULL PAROLE	REVOKED WITH NEW OFFENCE		REVOKED WITHOUT NEW OFFENCE	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1970	2,519	751	29.8	348	13.8
1971	2,339	674	28.5	297	12.7
1972	1,756	442	25.2	209	11.9
1973	1,191	219	18.4	116	9.7
1974	1,359	224	16.5	125	9.2
1975	1,264	189	15.0	138	10.9
1976	1,055	136	12.9	83	7.9
1977	1,477	173	11.7	139	9.4
1978	1,567	186	11.9	162	10.3
1979	1,700	195	11.5	177	10.4
1980	1,403	112	8.0	115	8.2
1981	1,571	37	2.4	46	2.9

- (1) Revocation rates for 1979, 1980, and 1981 should not be considered as definite: many of the offenders released in those years have not yet completed their period of supervision.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
 Correctional Service of Canada,
 Operational Information Services.

TABLE 28

REVOCATION RATES, MANDATORY SUPERVISION RELEASES,
BY YEAR OF RELEASE AND TYPE OF MANDATORY SUPERVISION VIOLATION,
CANADA, 1970-1981⁽¹⁾

YEAR OF RELEASE	TOTAL RELEASES UNDER MANDATORY SUPERVISION	REVOKED WITH NEW OFFENCE		REVOKED WITHOUT NEW OFFENCE	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1970	3	1	33.3	0	0.0
1971	80	25	31.3	8	10.0
1972	871	227	26.1	103	11.8
1973	1,780	445	25.0	234	13.1
1974	2,382	616	28.9	251	10.5
1975	2,429	627	25.8	329	13.5
1976	2,555	600	23.5	525	20.5
1977	2,821	560	19.9	590	20.9
1978	2,906	547	18.8	575	19.8
1979	2,513	530	21.1	556	22.1
1980	2,616	484	18.5	608	23.2
1981	2,620	222	8.5	345	13.2

- (1) Revocation rates for 1979, 1980, and 1981 should not be considered as definite: many of the offenders released in those years have not yet completed their period of supervision.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
 Correctional Service of Canada,
 Operational Information Services.

TABLE 29

NATIVES AND NON-NATIVES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, BY PROVINCE OR TERRITORY,
AND NATIVES AND NON-NATIVES IN FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES, BY REGION OF INCARCERATION,

CANADA, 1981

REGION OF INCARCERATION (PROVINCE & TERRITORY)	GENERAL POPULATION		IN PENITENTIARIES			
	NATIVES	NON- NATIVES	NATIVES		NON-NATIVES	
			NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
British Columbia Yukon	82,645 4,045	2,630,970 19,029	124	.143	1,138	.043
N.W. Territories Alberta	26,430 72,050	19,107 2,141,601				
Saskatchewan	59,200	897,241				
Manitoba	66,280	947,423	507	.226	1,413	.035
Ontario	110,060	8,424,203	107	.097	2,242	.027
Quebec	52,395	6,316,673	7	-	3,066	.049
New Brunswick Nova Scotia P.E. Island Newfoundland	5,515 7,795 625 4,430	683,858 832,006 120,598 559,317	35	.191	882	.040

Sources: (1) The Research Group, Comparative Statistics, Native and Non-Natives,

Federal Inmates, December, 1981

(2) Statistics Canada, 1981 Census and Census and Household Statistics,
February, 1981

TABLE 30

PENITENTIARY RELEASES (MALES ONLY), NATIVE AND
NON-NATIVE, IN NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES⁽¹⁾,
BY TYPE OF RELEASE, CANADA, 1981

TYPE OF RELEASE	NATIVE		NON-NATIVE	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Parole	57	11	1,475	36
Mandatory Supervision	360	69	2,264	55
Direct Discharge	79	15	272	7
Other	23	4	112	3
TOTAL	519	100	4,123	100

(1) Percentages may not add up to total, due to rounding.

Source: Ministry of the Solicitor General,
 Correctional Service Canada,
 Operational Information Services

TABLE 31

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE PENITENTIARY POPULATION, NATIVE
AND NON-NATIVE, CANADA, 1977-1981

YEAR	NATIVE		NON-NATIVE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1977	788	8.6	8,387	91.4	9,175	100.0
1978	823	8.7	8,681	91.3	9,504	100.0
1979	822	8.9	8,460	91.1	9,282	100.0
1980	867	9.3	8,461	90.7	9,328	100.0
1981	809	8.4	8,859	91.6	9,668	100.0

Source: The Research Group, Comparative Statistics, Native and Non-Native Federal Inmates, December 1981

TABLE 32

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE PENITENTIARY POPULATION, (1)
NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE, CANADA, 1977-1981

YEAR	NATIVE		NON-NATIVE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
1977	26	13.5	166	86.5	192	100.0
1978	45	20.0	180	80.0	225	100.0
1979	36	16.0	189	84.0	225	100.0
1980	31	15.3	172	84.7	203	100.0
1981	33	17.1	160	82.9	193	100.0

- (1) Includes Prison for Women inmates only. Federal female inmates in provincial institutions are not counted here.

Source: Operational Information Services,
Correctional Service Canada,
February 1983.

TABLE 33

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE PENITENTIARY POPULATION, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE,
BY REGION OF INCARCERATION, CANADA, 1977-1981**

REGION OF INCARCERATION	YEAR									
	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
NATIVE										
Atlantic	46	5.8	39	4.7	37	4.5	45	5.2	35	4.3
Quebec	14	1.8	7	0.9	6	0.7	8	0.9	7	0.9
Ontario	94	11.9	117	14.2	116	14.1	119	13.7	107	13.2
Prairies	515	65.3	517	62.8	523	63.6	556	64.1	507	62.7
Pacific	119	15.1	131	15.9	125	15.2	120	13.8	124	15.3
Province ⁽¹⁾	0	0.0	12	1.4	15	1.8	19	2.2	29	3.6
TOTAL	788	100.0	823	100.0	822	100.0	867	100.0	809	100.0
NON-NATIVE										
Atlantic	869	10.4	830	9.6	801	9.5	849	10.0	882	10.0
Quebec	2,755	32.8	3,023	34.8	2,855	33.7	2,858	33.8	3,066	34.6
Ontario	2,261	27.0	2,198	25.3	2,300	27.2	2,206	26.1	2,242	25.3
Prairies	1,252	14.9	1,266	14.6	1,223	14.5	1,250	14.8	1,413	15.9
Pacific	1,250	14.9	1,277	14.7	1,200	14.2	1,203	14.2	1,138	12.8
Province ⁽¹⁾	0	0.0	87	1.0	81	1.0	95	1.1	118	1.3
TOTAL	8,387	100.0	8,681	100.0	8,460	100.0	8,461	100.0	8,859	100.0

(1) Federal inmates in provincial institutions, on federal/provincial exchange of services contract.

Source: The Research Group, Comparative Statistics, Native and Non-Native Inmates, a five-year history, December 1981

TABLE 34

MALE PENITENTIARY POPULATION, INCARCERATED FOR SELECTED VIOLENT OFFENCES⁽¹⁾,
NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE, CANADA, 1977-1981

YEAR	NATIVES			NON-NATIVES		
	TOTAL IN PENITENTIARIES	FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES		TOTAL IN PENITENTIARIES	FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES	
		NUMBER	%		NUMBER	%
1977	788	508	64.5	8,387	4,685	55.9
1978	823	567	68.9	8,681	4,995	57.5
1979	822	575	69.9	8,460	4,987	58.9
1980	867	610	70.4	8,461	5,035	59.5
1981	809	573	70.8	8,859	5,176	58.4

(1) included in murder, manslaughter, attempted murder, rape and other sexual offences, kidnapping/abduction, wounding, assault, and robbery.

Source: The Research Group, Comparative Statistics, Native and Non-Native
Federal Inmates, December, 1981

TABLE 35
MALE PENITENTIARY POPULATION, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE,
BY SELECTED VIOLENT OFFENCES, CANADA, 1977-1981

SELECTED OFFENCES	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	NATIVE	NON- NATIVE	NATIVE	NON- NATIVE	NATIVE	NON- NATIVE	NATIVE	NON- NATIVE	NATIVE	NON- NATIVE
TOTAL VIOLENT	508	4,685	567	4,995	575	4,987	610	5,035	573	5,176
Murder	55	691	69	782	81	858	97	911	103	997
Manslaughter	105	432	127	438	117	425	116	425	139	420
Attempted Murder	6	154	12	156	14	178	17	176	16	195
Rape	36	378	57	416	68	408	72	405	60	463
Other Sexual	32	181	23	170	21	168	22	179	24	186
Kidnapping/Abduction	12	81	17	118	21	122	23	127	14	131
Wounding	28	123	38	133	35	116	44	121	33	125
Assault	59	114	44	97	38	85	38	81	19	85
Robbery	175	2,531	180	2,685	180	2,627	181	2,610	165	2,574

Source: The Research Group, Comparative Statistics, Native and Non-Native
 Federal Inmates, December, 1981

TABLE 36

MALE PENITENTIARY POPULATION, INCARCERATED FOR SELECTED PROPERTY OFFENCES⁽¹⁾,
NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE, CANADA, 1977-1981

YEAR	NATIVES		NON-NATIVES	
	TOTAL IN PENITENTIARIES	FOR PROPERTY OFFENCES	TOTAL IN PENITENTIARIES	FOR PROPERTY OFFENCES
		NUMBER %		NUMBER %
1977	788	206 26.1	8,387	2,119 25.3
1978	823	191 23.2	8,681	2,058 23.7
1979	822	185 22.5	8,460	1,900 22.5
1980	867	188 21.7	8,461	1,896 22.4
1981	809	161 19.9	8,859	1,991 22.5

(1) included are break and enter, theft, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.

Source: The Research Group, Comparative Statistics, Native and Non-Native
Federal Inmates, December, 1981

TABLE 37

MALE PENITENTIARY POPULATION, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE,
BY TYPE OF PROPERTY OFFENCES, CANADA, 1977-1981

TYPE OF OFFENCE	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	NATIVE	NON- NATIVE	NATIVE	NON- NATIVE	NATIVE	NON- NATIVE	NATIVE	NON- NATIVE	NATIVE	NON- NATIVE
TOTAL PROPERTY	206	2,119	191	2,058	185	1,900	188	1,896	161	1,991
Break and Enterr	134	1,247	136	1,299	137	1,217	123	1,211	107	1,276
Theft	37	277	25	240	19	202	29	236	31	276
Poss. of Stolen Goods	18	210	22	191	20	160	22	137	17	180
Fraud	17	385	8	328	9	321	14	312	6	259

Source: The Research Group, Comparative Statistics, Native and Non-Native
Federal Inmates, December, 1981

